Previous references.

1905.

(Municipal)

File No. 88—04

Serial Nos. 3 & 4

Later references.
med(91-151-2).

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 3 & 4

Part B. for February 1906

SUBJECT.

Appointment of a Committee for examining the resources of the Bangalore City Municipality.

FILE No. Mi. 88 of 1904-05.

Appointment of a committee for examining the resources of the Bangalore City Municipality.

3	From the Comptroller, No. 253, dated 19th December 1904. Submits a report of the Finance Committee appointed by Government for examining the financial condition of the Bangalore City Municipality and hopes that this will enable Government to place the finance of the City Municipality on a firm and efficient footing.
4	To the Comptroller, No. 4815, dated 3rd February 1906. Passes orders on the report of the Finance Committee and suggests ways and means for the improvement of the financial condition of the Bangalore City Municipality.
	Endorsement to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, No. 4816, dated 3rd February 1906. Endorsement to the President, Bangalore City Municipality, No. 4817, dated 3rd February 1906. Endorsement to the Senior Surgeon, No. 4818, dated 3rd February 1906. Endorsement to the Inspector-General of Education, No. 4819, dated 3rd February 1906. Endorsement to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 4820, dated 3rd February 1906. Endorsement to the Chief Engineer, No. 4821, dated 3rd February 1906.

Forwards copies of Serial No. 4.

R. S. 11] 1904-03.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Rural)

NOTES.

File No. 88-04

FILE HEADING.

Appointment of a Committee for examining the resources of the Bangalore City Municipality

om The Comptroller Mysore Government

No. 253 Dated 19.12.04 Received 27.12.1904

Diary No. 4228	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies. -	Serial No. 3

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits the report of the Finance Committee appointed by Govt. to go into the question of the Board's income and proposes ways and means for remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs

NOTES AND ORDERS.

While ordering the adjustment of the heavy outstandings against the Bangalore City Municipality and of the annual working expenses of the Chamarajendra Water Works the Government were

OTES — First sheet.

MGCPH—20,000—16-8-04-

Serial No.

2 4706-10
17.43-98
une 1904

were pleased to observe that the finances of the Municipality were in a most unsatisfactory Condition, and to absent in Committee Composed of the Comptroller as President and the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Nagarkar as members to go into the question fully and submit a report with detailed recommendations for orders.

2 In submitting the present report Mr. Eagles says that the suggestions therein made were arrived at by the Committee after much deliberation and discussion carried on during the formal and the informal sittings

3 Submitted for orders with a copy of the Budget

Mehrj
14/11

4 The required statement is submitted with all available papers & office note

Mehrj
14/2

J Ramanujam
21/2/05

5 Submitted to the Honourable Members of the Corporation

24.2

MGCPB—20,000—1-11-04.

G.R.O. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 88 of 1904

Serial No.

6 Will the Ramayya Kunti be mentioned in the office on Monday next at 10 o'clock. 25/2/05.

To Rao Ramayya Garu 25.2.1905

7. I have since discussed the question with Rao Ramayya Garu. In my opinion which I am sorry I was not able to form earlier, I have see the documents typed not attached hereto.

7/4/05

7.4.1905

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 88 of 1904

Serial No. 8

This is a question of considerable importance, and I have given it my best and most anxious ~~consideration~~ attention.

R1

2. The Committee which was appointed by the order of Government dated 4th. June 1904 have thoroughly investigated the question and made certain suggestions which seem entitled to favorable consideration.

3. The impression left on my mind is that something should soon be done to meet the growing needs of this large City. The revenue does not seem capable of any large expansion, while the expenditure, owing chiefly to the appearance of epidemic diseases and the consequent extensions of the City, must necessarily increase in a manner quite disproportionate to the income.

72,586.

4. The normal receipts as per the sanctioned Budget for the current year is Rs 1,72,586 while the estimated expenditure amounts to Rs 1,94,715. This means a deficit of Rs 22,119 which must recur year after year unless something is done to improve the income. The new President is doing his best, but he finds that, every endeavour notwithstanding, he cannot make both ends meet, and the outgoings are increasing while the incomings are diminishing, owing to such untoward circumstances as the annual recrudescence of Plague &ca.

5. The Extensions threaten to be a further drain on the Board's resources when the roads

Note—Contu. sheet.

Serial No. 21

thereat (41 miles) are taken up next year as per orders of Government.

6. For Public Works, a more liberal allotment than is at present possible seems desirable. Repairs are being neglected and original works ignored - all for want of funds. On both these accounts, the provision of additional funds seems urgently called for.

7. Relief of some kind is indispensable, the present revenue not being elastic and susceptible of any substantial improvement, while the expenditure must perforce increase. The following are some of the items which seem to deserve consideration:-

(a) Lighting Tax:-

This if raised from ½ to 2 per cent is likely to bring in an additional income of ₹ 7000. This, however, is not possible either under the present Municipal Regulation (Section 196) or under the draft new Regulation (Section 59). The question is whether in Clause IX of the latter, we should not substitute, if not too late, for "one sixth" "one third" or "one fourth" This is not too much for our people to pay, especially after the introduction into the City of lighting by electricity which will, in spite of the reduction so generously recently made by Government, cost a

3/

Serial No.

considerably larger sum than the income which the Board obtains under this head. It seems to me that this of all items ought to be self-supporting.

(b) Health Department:- This includes (1) Health Officer's allowance and Establishment (Rs 3240), (2) Registration of Births and Deaths (Rs 4636) and (3) Burial Ground Watchmen (Rs 2496 = Rs 10,372 as against the very small expenditure of Rs 789 incurred under this head so recently as in 1897-1898. Plague is chiefly responsible for this very large increase which the Board is naturally not able to bear without serious detriment to several other legitim... ...smands on its purse. The Committee's recommendation that relief under this head be afforded to the extent of about one half (viz Rs 5000) does not seem unreasonable. Some reduction under (1) is possible under the arrangements recently sanctioned , but I am not sure that this will result in a saving inasmuch as the improvement of sanitation by the appointment of more qualified men is required.

(c) Maternity:- This institution costs this Board no less a sum than Rs 5178. It was at start a Government institution pure and simple. When it was transferred to the Board in 1883, the cost thereof was Rs 1488. What in the beginning was an ordinary Dispensary has naturally since developed into an important costly Hospital, more or less Provincial, and it does not therefore seem fair that the whole of the

MGOPB—20,000—1-11-04.

4/

Serial No.

excess charge should be debited to the Board. In my humble opinion, one third of the cost may be charged to the Board and the remaining two thirds to Local Funds General. The Indigenous Hospitals at Mysore and elsewhere are only partly supported by the Municipal Boards concerned. That the Board should be entirely relieved of the charge is a proposal which I confess my inability to support.

(d) Langarkhana:- This is an unique institution in the maintenance of which more money seems to be spent than is really necessary. Only the "housing and maintaining of destitute orphans and cripples" can be regarded as a legitimate charge on Municipal Funds. That being so, the indiscriminate distribution of charity at the cost of the Municipality, which seems to be now going on, should, I think, be discontinued.

e) Suburban and D.F.Roads:- The contribution now received for these is Rs 5600 for 14 miles of the former at Rs 400 each, and Rs 1000 for 5½ miles of the latter. Total Rs 6600 for 19½ miles. This is not a sufficiently liberal contribution as compared with what is being paid in the C & M Station, viz, 4 miles Suburban Roads Rs 5020 and 19 miles Military Roads Rs 10570. Total for 23 miles Rs 15,590. The Committee suggest an additional grant of Rs 3019 but how this figure has been arrived at I have not been able to make out. Some substantial relief, however, seems necessary.

(f) Educational Institutions:- These were

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57

transferred to the Board in 1883. The cost thereof at the time was Rs 9120 whereas at present it is Rs 12722. Middle School ~~cannot~~ not be a proper charge on Municipal Boards (vide Section 54 (p) of the Draft Municipal Regulation). In the Civil and Military Station with a somewhat larger population than that of the City, this item (Education) costs the Board only Rs 9952, the whole of which is spent on Primary Schools. A contribution of Rs 4000 has been recommended. Either this recommendation may be approved or, better still, the Central School (a Middle School) which alone costs the Board no less a sum than Rs 7687 taken over under Government management and maintained at Government cost. There is much to be said both on financial grounds and on grounds of efficiency in favor of the latter alternative.

(g) Payment for Water :- Rs 30,000 may be fixed once for all in spite of orders to the contrary ~~already~~ recently issued. It is possible that this will bring the Board a small additional revenue.

(h) Local Cess on Abkari Revenue:- There is much in the suggestion that the Board should have the benefit of at least a portion of the income under this head.

(i) Tax on Public Buildings:- In the Bombay City (Section 144 of the Bombay City Municipal Act) Government compounds with the Corporation and pays it a fixed amount in lieu of the general tax. In Madras, no such payment has been provided for and is demandable (Section 129 of

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the City of Madras Municipal Act). In our present Municipal Regulation, there is an absolute exemption. So too in the C & M Station Law(Section 41). In our draft Municipal Regulation, however, no such tax is leviable "except without the express consent of Government." Some payment for services rendered by the Municipality does not seem unreasonable, and I would accordingly recommend the payment of a lump-sum not exceeding ₹ 1000.

(j) Epidemic Diseases Hospital:- This is maintained at the large cost of ₹ 9420, fully one half of which is paid by the Municipal Board. Is not some relief possible ? I would reduce the Municipal quota to one third.

(k) St. Martha's Hospital:- If the Government could see its way to relieve the Board of the contribution which for some years past it has been making towards the cost of this Hospital, a saving of ₹ 2400, which could be applied to other and more legitimate purposes, could be effected.

8. Octroi:- No fresh taxation seems possible without the concurrence of the C & M Station Municipality, and I doubt whether the latter will agree to the addition of any new articles. The matter, however, may form the subject of a correspondence. After all, the increase expected is small.

Rates on Houses, Buildings and Lands:- These at present are under statute levied at 5 per cent and bring in a revenue of ₹ 30,000.

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7/

Under the new Regulation when passed, a maximum of 6 per cent is leviable and when this is done, an increase of Rs 6000 may be expected.

10. Scavengering Tax:- A small increase under this head may be expected when the new Regulation is passed, but I presume there will be a corresponding rise of expenditure.

11. Mohatarfa:- Some improvement under this head is possible when the Mohatarfa is replaced by a tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings. It is, however, too soon now to count upon this.

12. The relief I have suggested above will if sanctioned enable the Board to maintain the City in a much more satisfactory condition than, owing to want of funds, it is at present in a position to do, and I beg that my recommendation will receive such favorable consideration as the Dewan may find it possible to give it.

C.P. Ramaswamy
7/4/05.

5839/8.4.05. Submitted for orders in case any member desires to move in Council.
14:XI:05
10
To the Registrar for circulation.
16.11.05

16-11-05

MGCPB—20,000—1-11-04.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Matter for Council Meeting to be held on the 9th Dec.'05 at Bangalore —

SUBJECT.

Report of the Committee appointed by Govt to examine the financial condition of the Bangalore City Municipality, and their proposals for placing the finance on a firm and satisfactory footing —

CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS.

By Order,

16. 11 .....1905.

Secretary.

Rajamanthra Pravina
C. Sreenivasaengar Esq.
First Councillor

Seen by the Councillor and Opinion recorded.

2. Rao Bahadur
C. Madiah Esq
Second Councillor

16/18-11-05

MGCPB—1,500—8-305

Bangalore City Municipality and the

Extract from the Proceedings of the 124th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 9th Decr. 1905.

V Subject--(Clause VIII of the Schedule.)

Report of the Committee appointed by Government to examine the financial Condition of the Bangalore City Municipality and their proposals for placing the finances on a firm and Satisfactory footing.

Opinions of the Dewan and Councillors.

1. The lighting tax may, as proposed by the Committee, be raised from 1 to 2 per cent on the rental value of houses, as it will bring in an additional income of Rs. 7000/- to the Municipality. The Municipal Law, which at present provides for the levy of only one per cent, may be amended so as to provide for the increased levy.

2. Before passing orders on the proposed reduction of expenditure on the Registration of Births and Deaths, the President of the Municipality may be asked to consult

the Board as to whether the establishment required for the purpose, may not be reduced so as to be on a par with the establishment maintained in the C and M. Station, and report the result for the final orders of Government.

3. The Municipality may be relieved of the charge of the Maternity at Bangalore and the cost of its maintenance amounting to Rs. 6690/ per year may be borne by Government.

No relief can be given to the Municipality as regards the Lunganthana charges. It is apparently not managed properly. It must continue to be an institution of the Municipality, as it is one of its duties to house and maintain destitute orphans and decrepits.

4. For the maintenance of the roads in the City the Municipality gets a contribution of Rs. 5600/ from the State Funds and Rs. 1000/ from the District Funds. It is not possible to give any more contribution for this purpose nor can it be claimed by the Municipality.

5. The Municipality may be relieved of all Education charges except that of Primary Standards. The charges on account of the Middle-schools and their management may be transferred to the Education

6. The proposal to extend the levy of octroi to a few more articles in order to increase the revenue under this head, may be placed before the Board by the President and their views Submitted to Government for final orders.

7. The revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City should be taken up at once and Completed soon, as it will improve the receipts considerably.

8. In order to give the Municipality necessary relief, its contribution towards the Cost of maintenance of the City water-Supply will be limited to Rs. 30,000/ a year, all excess over this amount realized by the levy of water-tax, being utilized by the Municipality itself.

9 The levy of Scavenging tax on the value of houses in lieu of the Scavenging cess now collected from the occupiers of houses, is desirable, but this may await the promulgation of the new Municipal Regulations.

10 The proposed Substitution of tax on professions, trades and callings, for the existing Mohatarfa tax, is desirable; but

as a preliminary step, estimates of revenue under the proposed taxation may be prepared by the President of the Municipal Board and submitted to Government for comparison with the Mohatarfa Collections now made.

11. There is no reason to modify the orders of Government already passed, declining to make over to the Municipality the amount of Local Cess collected on the Abkari Revenue of the City as it is an item of State Revenue.

12. As the Committee that the Conservancy receipts, ie. amount realized by the Sale of manure, are susceptible of improvement, the Municipal Board and its President should see to this. Effort influence and zealous management on their part are called for. The question of assessing the Ryotwars' vegetable gardens in the City, which are benefited by the Sewage flowing in the City Sewer should be looked into at the time of revision Settlement of the Bangalore Taluk.

13. As regards the proposal of the Committee to bring all Public Buildings under taxation, the President of the Municipal Board may be asked to submit a list of such buildings

showing also the amount of income anticipated from their taxation

14. It may be noted that the Municipality has been given some relief by the reduction of its contribution towards the cost of Electric Lighting of the City from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- per annum.

15. The proposals of the Committee to increase the establishment under "Octroi", "Collection of Taxes", "Conservancy", and "P. W. Department" in order to introduce reform in the working of the Municipality, may be placed before the Municipal Board by the President, and their definite proposals submitted for the orders of Government

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

14.12.1905
Secretary

Sent
14-12-05

13 *Submitted to His Highness.*

The report of the Committee is clear and exhaustive. The Proceedings of the Council deal with the points raised by the Committee seriatim.

2. The ordinary expenditure of the Municipality exceeds its ordinary income by Rs.22,119. This huge recurring deficit calls for immediate relief.

3. The revenue of the Municipality is not susceptible of immediate and considerable expansion. The Council is in favor of adopting the following measures with a view to afford immediate relief to the Municipality:-

(a) Legislation authorizing the increase of the lighting tax from 1 to 2 per cent, which is a reasonable rate.

(b) Relief of the Municipality from the cost of maintaining the Maternity Hospital which is almost a provincial institution.

(c) Relief of the Municipality from the

6. As regards the other recommendations further enquiries and information are necessary.

The proceedings of the Council may be approved.

12 1 16

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the financial condition of the Bangalore City Municipality with proposals for placing the finances on a satisfactory footing.

84

Order.

I agree to the proposals of Council generally.

I should be glad, however, of some further explanation about the credit of local cess on Abkari revenue. Surely a local cess is intended for expenditure on local objects and cannot be correctly regarded as an item of State Revenue. It seems to me that it should be credited either to the District Board or the Municipality, otherwise it is not a local cess.

17/1/06

G.R.S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

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18. Draft order in accordance with the Council resolution is submitted. As regards the relief afforded to the Municipality, the date from which the order should take effect has not been stated. Hence the year 1906-'07 has been inserted in the draft order subject to approval, in preference to 1905-6 in view to avoid financial difficulties which the Comptroller may otherwise raise though the Municipality may be a sufferer

23/1/06

S-923/1/06 19 Draft forwarded.
26.

After issue, submit the file to the Devanahalli for his perusal & any reply dated the 20/1/1906

28/1/1906

MGOPB—20,000—1-11-04.

R.S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 1904

Serial No.

Facing Sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 38 of the 8th Aug. 1901.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Subject— Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Financial Condition of the Bangalore City Municipality - and their proposals for placing the finances on a firm and satisfactory footing

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy.
Received in the Secretariat	27-12-04	
Submitted to Secretary	21-2-05	
Submitted by Secretary to ~~Dewan~~ Councillor in charge	24-2-05	
~~Submitted by Dewan~~	7-4-05	
Returned to Secretary	16-11-05	
Circulated by Secretary for Council ...	16-11-05	
Forwarded by 2 Councillor	29-11-05	
Forwarded by Councillor	—	
Received in Secretariat	30-11-05	
Considered in Council	9-12-05	
Submitted to the Dewan	14-12-05	
Submitted to His Highness	14.1.06	
Orders passed by His Highness	17-1-06	
Final Orders issued	3-2-06	
Circulated to the 4 Councillors	22-2-06	
Passed on by the 1st Councillor... ...	13/3/06	
circulated to the 2nd Councillor	13-3-06	
Returned to Secretary by Councillor...		

O. R. S. 15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Submitted for orders as to whether the may issue

2/1/06 AK

Issue. 2/

No 6/24/06 2-2-06

S. 9/2/06

-Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Finalmente contamos con
Financial Committee engagement
todos estos años en nuestra historia

On examination of the Budget for 1902-'03 shows that the provisional expenditure is Rs 22,119/- more than the receipts thus:- Excluding from account Rs 39,853/- for water tax and Tolls and Rs 100000 grant-in-aid under receipts and similar sums for water supply and special works under expenditure and also omitting from Calculation the opening and closing balances of Rs 31,822/- and Rs 9203 respectively there remain net

Receipts	Rs 1,72,596
Expenditure	Rs 1,94,715
Difference	Rs 22,119-

This shows that the income must be as much increased as the expenditure has been down to obtain an equilibrium.

2 The accompanying Appendix

expenditure of Rs 16,7707-. We generally approve of the proposals, leaving the Municipal President to obtain Govt sanction to his scheme when called for

3. We understand that the provision of Rs 55,000/- as made above under "Public Works" will not be sufficient to maintain the roads by carrying out both special and petty repairs and repairs of the drains, leaving very little for original works, which will require at least Rs 5,000/- We therefore fix for the present the minimum of Rs 60,000/- as necessary annual expenditure on the Public Works for a town like this where so much has to be done, a sum of from Rs 75,000/- to a lac cannot be considered large

46,791 = already provided for
8,209 = Excess expenditure proposed
55,000

of Rs 27,119/- is required to be raised over and above the normal income of Rs 172,596/- to meet the ~~total necessary~~ expenditure ... This it is suggested may be accomplished in the following ways:—

(1) By raising the Lighting tax from 1 to 2 per cent on the rental value of houses adding Rs 7000/- to the income. This cannot be done without amending sec. 196 of the Municipal Regulations which provide only one per cent This increase of the rate appears to us to be equitable since the amount realized will only cover part of the amount required for the annual lighting of the town

The reasons adduced in favour of the proposal is as follows:—

+ 22,119 = net debit balance
5000 = Cess under Rs.
Rs 27,119

In this Connection, the Dewan was pleased to observe as follows:—

"An order must be sent to the Municipality to take action for improving their lighting revenue in view of their formal promise to Contribute Rs 25,000/- to the Electric ~~department for lighting~~" Orders were accordingly issued to the President

It is submitted that, under the present Municipal Regulations, a lighting rate not exceeding one per cent upon the annual value thereof can be levied upon all buildings and premises under the Municipality

A sum of Rs 15,770/- is budgeted for expenditure under Lighting this year. Whereas, the income will amount only to Rs 7000/- It is proposed to double the tax to obtain immediate relief. A sum of Rs 25,000/- is agreed to be paid to the Electric Company for lighting the town and it is a problem how this additional charge is going to be met

Municl. Legislation also (vide Sec. 9. Cl. 18) the lighting tax cannot exceed an amount one sixth of the rate 'on buildings or lands' which again is at 6 per cent on the letting value in City Municipalities. It is, therefore submitted that the Lighting tax cannot be raised without further legislation

The Board undertook to contribute a sum of Rs 25,000/- a year for Electric lighting on their own responsibility. On enquiry, they have replied that the promise was made under the belief that Govt would accept a sum of Rs 3000/- towards the working expenses of the Water work Major Robinière has recently recommended that a guarantee of Rs 15,000/- by the Municipality may be accepted until the lighting is

...) By reducing the expenditure
...on Registration of Births and
...Deaths by Rs 5000/- and, if that
...is not possible, by getting from
...Govt a contribution to that extent.

The reason given is as follows:—
The expenditure which was Rs 739/
in 1895-96 rose to Rs 1467/- in
1899-1900. Since then the expendi-
ture at once rose as noted below
owing to the establishment of the
Health department and the strength-
ening of establishment for the
registration of births and deaths
and burial grounds watch now.
Immediate relief to the extent of
Rs 5000/- is required to be given
under this head. This heavy increase
of expenditure is mainly due to
the existence of Plague this year
...ation and which is likely to

The details as per budget of
1904-'05 are as follows:—

Health-Deptt ie, Health Office —

1	Health Officer's allowance	1000
2	Head clerk at 30	= 360
3	Statistical clerk at 25	= 300
4	Inspectors at 15	= 180
5	Peons at 9	= 108
6	Peons 3 at 7	= 252
7	Contingencies at 20	= 240
	Total Rs	3240

(b) Registration of Births & Deaths —

		Rs
1	Sub-Registrars 12 at 12	= 1728
2	Inspectors 6 at 15+5	= 1440
3	Peons 12 at 7	= 1008
4	Contingencies 6 at 5	= 360
5	Rewards to Midwives	= 60
	Total Rs	4636

provincial question rather than a local one

1900-01	= Rs	11,763
1901-02	= Rs	12,782
1902-03	= Rs	9208
1903-04	= Rs	8198

(c) Burial ground establishment.

				Rs
1	Watchman 1st Class	13	at 8 =	1248
2	do 2d	13	at 7 =	1092
3	Contingencies	—	=	156
			Total =	2496

Grand Total = Rs 10,372

The above scale was sanctioned at the instance of the Health Officer.

The establishment for the Registration offices in the Cantonment is as follows:—

			Total cost
2	Statistical Clerks	@ 50	a month
5	Sub-Registrars	= 50	—
9	Statistical peons	= 72	—
8	Cemetery Registrars	= 160	—
1	Office peon		6 —
		Total Rs	338 a

month or Rs 4056/- a year excluding Contingent Charges (vide flag V)

As any contribution from Provincial Funds is out of question, the President may be asked to place the matter of reducing the rate by

of the Charges on account of the Maternity Rs 5,178/- and the Lunganthana Rs 2,822/- getting from Govt a contribution to that extent

The reason for this suggestion as given as hereunder:-

The Maternity, for which there is a provision (budget) of Rs 6690/- against Rs 570/- the Bangalore Station Municipality is, it will be admitted, an institution of provincial importance and usefulness such in the same way as the Victoria Hospital. It seems fair that it should be maintained from Provincial funds as it is evident that the City Municipality cannot afford to pay for it

were transferred to the Municipality in May 1883 under Govt Proc: No 9[illegible]-722-67 dated the 25th May 1883 & the Municipality was relieved of Police charges, saddled it with certain other charges instead At that time, there two institutions cost the Govt Rs 4,800 & Rs 1800 respectively The Cost has recently swelled to suffer 6690/- and Rs 3000/- respectively. The amongst Boards having applied for this relief so far back as September 1901, it was [illegible] pointed out that it was the duty of the Board to have regulated the expenditure with reference to their income Both the final orders were passed in the matter. The Govt have recently issued orders in regard to the adjustment of heavy advances & loans outstanding against the Municipality as also of the Police charges, in a manner most advantageous the Board. (Hospital

The institution of Cangarkhana appears peculiar to Bangalore. While it cannot meet the want of the whole number of poor population of all the classes since it is not restricted to the blind, lame and the most decrepit and helpless alone. It cannot be maintained from Municipal funds, and may therefore be assigned to Provincial Funds, say in the Surgical Department.

Please see note on the reverse.
(The original files are not available in the Records.)

The Board is at liberty to regulate the expenditure under these heads according to the means at their disposal

L.F. 77-93

bution of an area Rs 3019/- in addition to Rs 6000/- now obtained from Provincial Public works and the L.F. General for the maintenance of Roads.

The reason is —

The City is unquestionably the entrepot of grain for the whole of Bangalore and therefore there is a great amount of commercial traffic passing on the roads in it. Whilst the station Municipality gets a Contribution of Rs 15,590/- from the Provincial Funds for the maintenance of suburban and Military roads, the City Municipality gets a Contribution of Rs 6000/-, Rs 5000/- from the Provincial and Rs 1000/- from Distt: Funds. Considering the great wear and tear of the roads from Cycle Traffic is calculated upon the actual length of such roads maintained by the Municipality at the rate of Rs 400/- a mile, there being 14 miles of Suburban roads in the City. In the order which sanctioned this Melay (Flag T in file No L.F. 189-93) it was clearly pointed out that the Municipal had no right whatever to claim any such Contribution and that it would be stopped altogether as soon as the Bill was passed.

The lengths of the different kinds of roads maintained in the City and Chamarajanderpet are as follows:—

	Miles	Fgs	Yds
1. Laterite Roads	5	6	111
2 Metal Roads	46	2	5
3 Gravel "	41	1	186
Total	93	2	82

Basavangudi Extensions:—

Roads & streets 14 Miles
Lanes — 8
22 Miles

in the City and the increase in the cost of labour and materials it is not unreasonable to expect a substantial increase in the Contribution so that the roads may be maintained in good condition.

Makowera Estate:—

Roads 8 } 11 Miles
Lanes 3 }

The Roads & Lanes of the two Extensions will be maintained by the D.L.G. & T.C. till the end of June 1906

The total length of roads maintained in the Cd'n Station is 88 Miles. Of these 65 miles are purely municipal ones, eg Military and L. Suburban. (These are approximate figures). The Cd'n Station Municipality gets an annual Contribution of Rs 5020/- on account of Suburban Roads and of Rs 6,570/- on account of Military roads. It is thus submitted that the Cd'n Station Municipality gets a very large Contribution on account of the 4 Miles of suburban roads.

(Vide Cd'n Station Municipal Budget for 1905-1906 Page 8)

The peculiar position of Bangalore as the

7). Any spilling schedules of the charge of Middle school. Education or obtaining a contribution from the Con-
Cation department of Rs 4000/-

The reasons for this is :-

In the year 1904-05 there is under 'Education a budget provision of Rs 12722/- for the City against Rs 9952/- for the Station where popu-
lation at present is 10000. More than that of the City. Although school fees to the extent of Rs 4000/- are expected to be realized the incidence of charge on the City municipality is much larger is not than what it should be. Properly speak-
ing, the City municipality should pay for primary

for the maintenance of Roads in the city, which a

One of the charges transferred to the municipality in lieu of Police charges in the year 1903. Then, it amounted to Rs 9120/-. It has now come up to Rs 12722/-. The order of 1903 has clearly laid down the Boards responsibility to undertake teaching charges up to the Middle school Standard (vide flag [illegible])

The Cd'm Station municipality spent Rs 9952/- on Education. Of this, a sum of Rs 9220/- is spent in the shape of grants-in-aid to primary schools. (Vide page [illegible] of the Cd'm Station Budget)

(Vide page 30 of the Cd'm Station Budget - flag [illegible])

Education as in the case in the Croatian Municipality, and not for Middle School Education also as it is obliged to do at present. If the City Municipality cannot be relieved of the cost of Middle School Education in the City, it is nothing but fair to ask the Education Department to pay a Contribution of £6,000 annually.

Having indicated above our proposals as to how best the receipts can be increased and the expenditure reduced on items other than public works, we cannot too strongly recommend the expediency of substantially reducing the

annual budget allotment and
Public works to as high a figure
as possible. This will sufficiently
enable the municipality to
cope with the urgent and general
wants of the City. Hitherto it
is gathered that even the most
ordinary repairs of roads and
drains were being put off from
year to year for want of funds.
It is hardly necessary to observe
that if it is impossible to carry
out any sanitation in a town
where there are no roads and
drains made or where, if made,
they are not properly kept.

In this connection, the
Financial Committee recommends
the important works done by
Govt in connection with the

Extensions and suggest that the Municipality should carry out through its own agency Pari passu minor works of importance as, without these the works of a special nature that will be carried out through Govt agency can bear no permanent fruit

The following are a few suggestions offered as to how the resources of the Municipal revenue under certain heads may best be improved so as to place it on a better footing: —

(1) Octroi. This is the source which first suggests itself as capable of ready expansion, as reaching classes of population who would otherwise escape taxation and as

The President's suggestion to allot a portion of the Lakh grant annually for minor works to be carried out through the Municipal Agency has been noted for consideration next year

The Financial Committee's proposal is to remove from out a chaff from the list of taxable articles as they do not yield much revenue and to include the following articles

being chiefly concerned. In order to enhance the revenue under this head, the list of commodities on which octroi duty is levied should be restricted and a few more articles added to it.

a) Articles of food or drink for men and animals :—

Articles as at present levied	Articles proposed to be levied
Cocoanuts fresh	1. Ghee
Do dry	2. Butter
Betel leaves	3. Jaggory
Sugar	4. Channa (Bengal gram)
Rawa	5. Arekanut (after layer is abstracted)
Dates	6. Ragi straw & hay.
Chaff	
Horse gram	

Note — Rawa, Dates & Chaff might be removed as they do not yield much revenue

(1) Ghee
(2) Butter (3) Jaggory
(4) Bengal gram (5) Ragi
(7) Straw (8) Hay (9) Areca nut after layer is abstracted
(10) Sheep and goats (11) Fire wood (12) Charcoal (13) Kerosine oil (14) oil seed (15) Bricks
(16) Stones, (17) Stone slates
(18) Channam (19) Gums, Spices and perfumes (20) metal and manufactured metal
(21) Hides, leather & leather goods

and the finish Committee of the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil Station and the City Centered on the 20th September 1899, certain articles were suggested for being brought under taxation But

(b) Animals of Slaughter

As existing — As proposed

Nil — Sheep & Goats.

(c) Articles used for fuel for lighting and washing —

Nil — 1 Fire wood and charcoal
2 Oil (Kerosine)
3 Oil seeds

(d) Articles used in the construction of buildings: —

As existing — As proposed

1 Bricks — 1 Bricks
2 Roofing tiles (Mangalore pattern) — 2 Stones
3 Stone slabs
4 Chunam

(e) Drugs, Gums, Spices & Perfumes: —

Nil — Gums, Spices & Perfumes

after discussion, they came to a decision that there were no more articles that could be taxed beyond what are now being taxed (vide flag A in file 2.7.94-9.4.94)

Of the several articles now proposed to be taxed, the following are being actually taxed in the Singapore City, viz: —

(1) Ghee, (2) Bricks, (3) Jaggery (4) Sheep & goats (5) Kerosine oil (6) Other oils (7) Oil seeds and (8) Chunam

It is also submitted that Kerosene oil was removed from the list of taxable articles at Bangalore & the Civil Station at the direction of the Govt of India.

As suggested by the Finance Committee a concerted action

(f) Tobacco
(g) Piece goods.
(h) Metal and manufactures of Metal.

Nil — 1 Metal

2 Manufactured Metal

(i) Hides, leather and leather goods

Nil — 1 Hides, leather & leather goods

The above are some of the articles actually consumed in the town and are fairly liable to town duties. The addition to and subtraction from the present list of dutiable articles with however have to be carried out in consultation with the neighbouring Municipality

as the part of the Municipality is necessary to bring the new articles under taxation. (vide pg 22) The Procedure in regard to the Chief Commissioner's order, Ghee, butter, jaggery & Metal are properly taxable but grains & grains should not be taxed. The order does not, it is submitted, affect the Regulated Municipalities (vide pg 21)

(2) Rates on all houses, buildings & lands in the town are enforced at 5s per cent on their annual value. The income from this source is not likely to increase for some years to come. Owing to Plague several houses were demolished in the congested parts of the City. Many houses were deserted and are in ruins. Owing to the extension of the town on these sides and the decrease of population by 1/3 rd the value of property in the East and the Peths has gone down

In April 1901 revision of the House tax was ordered by Govt on the hope of increasing the source of income The re-valuation was attempted but given up owing to the magnitude of the task. Besides the revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City should be carefully carried out gradually

Magnitude.

3) Water Rate of 3 per cent on annual value of houses and lands as at present levied in the City as against 6 per cent levied on the neigh

It is respectfully submitted that the City Council be placed on the level with the Cantonment in the matter of water supply. The City was asked not to bid on the Cantt

maintains its own water works although at present the Govt., which constructed the Chamarajendra water works from liberal and generous motives at a large outlay, maintains the works at a heavy cost, the time must come and that soon after the distribution of the water supply is completed, when the City Municipality should maintain them through its own agency by either raising the taxes or by getting a subvention from Government. The Municipality which has a large interest in having to provide for the annual maintenance of the water works and in the proper distribution of water in the town, must assume an attitude from the supply of water from the Chamarajendra water works.

The 14th Commission who had previous to the year 1903-04 thought that the water rate might be raised to 6 per cent in the City as in the C&M Station was pleased to observe after further Consideration :-

" I was at first disposed to think that the City water rate should at once be raised so as to bring it into line with that obtaining in the C&M Station. But further consideration, however, as am of opinion that this may be deferred to a more favourable opportunity."

In recommending this view to His Highness, the Dewan was pleased to observe as follows :-

The late Dewan had evi-

the management thereof — and to exercise economy in all directions

With this end in view, we recommend the raising of the Water rate to 6 per cent as in the Cd M Station, so that the entire revenue therefrom amounting to nearly Rs 4,00,000/- may be exclusively allotted towards the maintenance of the Water works and the Drainage collections kept by the Board as hitherto on other urgent works of importance In case the Government are not pleased to veto the proposal of raising the water rate with favour, we beg to suggest, in the interests of the Municipality a Native State having drainage works although the levy of the maintenance amount is not strictly a taxation, still the proceeding has in it that element and appearance and the distress of poverty when pleaded in relief will soften the rigour of the Demand"

The People have suffered a great deal from plague and the at all events is not due to fault of increasing the taxation."

(vide flag in file marked IV the Dewan's note dated the 9th April 1904)

In regard to the Board's prayer to accept a free contribution of rupees 30,000/- towards the City Water Works, they were informed by Govt Progs No. 1312-64-2 dated the 18th August 1904 that the Govt declined to accede

that the Govt will kindly re-consider their recent order about the Municipal share of contribution towards Water Works and generously accept it at Rs 30,000/- per annum as the maximum amount that the Municipality can conveniently pay.

to their proper. Circle Page 17 S

(4) House scavenging tax of 2 per cent on annual value of houses and lands is levied in the C & M Station, but the Conditions in the City are, it is said, not ripe for the levy of such a tax since the daily conservancy system has not yet fully taken the place of cess-pits. The scavenging cess which is levied from the occupiers of houses, if fully collected, may amount to Rs 3000/- annually. It has been unfortunately allowed to fall into arrears

It is necessary to put forth great exertion in closing the cess-pits in old premises, a reasonable cess calculated upon the annual rent of houses is levied in the City under an executive order of Government. It is, nevertheless, a point for consideration why the demand was allowed to fall into arrears as noticed by the Financial Committee

Provision has been made in the Draft Municipal Regulation (sec. 59 cl VI) to levy "a special sanitary cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleaned by municipal agency. (vide flags Z,) When the Regulation is passed, the President only takes steps in consultation with the Board to assess the tax if necessary.

opening out new Conservancy
Cases in the most congested parts
and in fully establishing house
re-arranging systems; so that
the re-arranging Cases as at present
levied may be abolished and
house re-arranging Cases introduced.
In the latter Case the receipts
will be double of those in the
former Case when if a Tax of
one per cent were levied.

An extract of para
43 of the Administration Report
of the Com Chairman for 1899-00
is quoted below as it describes how
matters stood in the neighbouring
Municipality about the end of
June 1899 or about the time the
Case was changed into a Tax and
as it has a bearing on the subject
in hand:—

"With the end of June
1899, a re-arranging Case was

being collected through the Health department from the occupiers of houses. The procedure adopted for the collection of this cess was found very unsatisfactory and there was much accumulation of arrears which could not be collected owing to the constant change of the occupants. The cess was therefore abolished from 1st July 1899 and a tax designated "House Assessment tax" was imposed in its place at the rate of 2 per cent on annual rental value to be recovered from house owners. The collection of this tax was placed under the Rev. Asstt.)

Municipal tax is now being raised on crops and village mills. From 1st July 1899 the Coorg tax was abolished from

In Govt Procs. No 39 dt 7.2.51. GB the 14th Feb. 1904 Government observed that it was high to carry out the provision of the

September 1900 the Card Tax is not levied under the Mohatarfa Rules, but under the Municipal Regulations and the Hackney Carriage Rules. Mohatarfa is characterised to be a most anomalous and an iniquitous taxation it falls on petty traders and presses heavily on the income of the poorer classes. It appears all are agreed that the old Mohatarfa Rules must be annulled: but they are agreed to take a leap in the dark by the introduction of the tax on Professions Trades and Callings, not knowing what they can do. decide by the change and knowing full well they have to forego receipts amounting to Rs 135000/- obtained at present from the Municipal Regulations under which a tax is leviable from Trades, Professions and Callings

No action appears to have been taken by the Board in this matter.

Provision has been made in the Draft Municipal Regulation to levy a tax on such Professions Trades and Callings and on officers and appointments But the rates are however, different from what are prescribed in the present Municipal Regulations

(Vide section 59 cl E of the draft Munl: Regns. Flag Z)

Mohatarfa. If difficulties are met by Govt., this important change may be carried out from 1st July 1903, after the new Municipal Regulation comes into force

The abolition of the chokidari will, it is believed, result in substantial improvement in the receipts under "House tax" owing to the incorporation of chokidari with the house rent

(6) Local Cess on Abkari Revenue in the City:—

In December 1893 the Board resolved that the Government may be requested to pay the Board the local cess levied on the Abkari revenue in the City. The Govt in their order No. 2191 J. 7

Please see file L.7.183. Dist Adm

dated the 1st June 1895 declined to re-consider the Chief Commissioners Proceedings of September 1879

(b) Again in 1898 the Board passed a resolution to the same effect and addressed the Government relating in detail, that in 1883 the Board was relieved of the Police charges amounting to Rs 26,578/- and Charities and Education amounting to Rs 17,811/- were transferred to the Board and the Government Contribution amounting to Rs 8000/- was withdrawn making in all Rs 26,34

(c) In 1897 the Charges on Charities and education rose to Rs 31,877/- The

increased from 56 miles in
1879 to 78 in 1893. In 1903-04
the expenditure on charities and
education was Rs 39,423/- and
the total mileage of roads
to be maintained was 88 miles.
The length will still further
increase when 41 miles of
roads in Bowanagudi and
Mathewaram Extensions are
added on 1/1 years hence
and about 12 to miles more after
the newly opened out roads in
the Congeeveram parts of the town
are completed

(d) The Government in their
order of April 1899 stated that
Abkari Cess is an item of
State revenue which the
Municipality cannot ask for.

(e) The Abkari Revenue in
the City depends partly on the

permanent population of the City and partly on the floating population Both partly for the energies and resources of the Board in maintaining roads, in attending to the sanitation of the town and in preventive dispensaries, Chatrams and Markets &c. &c. As for Revenue Case the collection of local Cess is meant to provide works calculated to promote the public health and Convenience, such as, hospitals Dispensaries, Roads, Dharmasalas, Markets wells and other works for improving the water supply

(7) All this is being done by the Board and

ment the manufacture of
Ironcrete, which is the
best manure for all kinds
of cultivation of soil, may
be done. The Poona City
Municipality got Rs 47,970/-
by the sale of Ironcrete alone
in 1886-87 and now it must
be getting more than this

There is one other
way of affording relief to
the Municipality and it
is by amending the Regu
lations and removing the
exemption from tax on
Public Buildings both Civil
and Military so that they
may be assessed in the same
manner as private houses and
include all the public

In the Bangalore City and the
Cantonment Municipalities the
Government and Military buildings
enjoy exemption from taxation.

Under the City of Bombay Mu-
nicipal Act (Vide sec 143(cl) 1)
buildings occupied for public worship
and charitable purposes and "build-
ings and land used in the
Majesty or in Corporation" p. are

vide Chief Comm
Prov: no 3374 dt
27th Sept 1879

This requires investigation and careful attention in the C & M Station where Rs 15000/- are realized annually from Sewage License Fees for the use of sewage from the main Sewer, whereas nothing is realized in the City although a lot of sewage is flowing in the City Sewers and used by Zhigalars for vegetable gardening without paying anything. Considering the large sums spent under Conservancy, the amount realized by the sale of manure in the City is quite inadequate; this requires looking into as the income from this source

Please see file C 7. 215-96 part of which relates to the use of Sewage water by Zhigalars of the Kangabare City. In the enforcement order of them, the Govt have stated that they have reserved the rights to levy the Cess at a future date if considered advisable or feasible (vide flag W in the file)

is susceptible of improvement. The manufacture of Ferrocrete, which is the best manure for all kinds of cultivation of soil, may be done. The Poona City Municipality got Rs 47,970/- by the sale of Ferrocrete alone in 1886-87 and now it must be getting more than this.

There is one other way of affording relief to the Municipality and it is by amending the Regulations and removing the exemption from tax on Public Buildings both Civil and Military so that they may be assessed in the same manner as private houses and under. All the public

In the Bangalore City and the Cantonment Municipalities the Government and Military buildings enjoy exemptions from taxation.

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act (Vide sec 143(cl)) Buildings occupied for public worship and charitable purposes and "buildings and lands used in the majority or in connection" &c.

Vide Chief Court Proc: No 3374 dated 27th Sept 1879

buildings enjoy the benefits of conservancy, lighting and distribution of water, and ought therefore, in our opinion, to share the burden with freehold buildings the Government helps the Municipality in many ways, and it is not clear why they should not in the most legitimate way

not subject to the General tax: both in the case of buildings vesting in "the Majesty" the Secretary of State pays a rateable value to the Corporation (vide sec 164 cl. 2).

(Exhibit T,)

Under the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1904 (Exhibit U) Govt buildings are not exempt from municipal taxation through the following enjoy exemption:—

(1) Light houses

(2) Public ports wharves, jetties & other works connected with the harbour of Madras.

(3) Places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose

(4) Hospitals (5) Burial and burning grounds & (6) any buildings or land the annual value

It appears that a large amount of arrears the accumulation of many years has been lately collected & is available either for expenditure or investment. It is a mere windfall & can be easily spent in a couple of years; but it is not advisable to do so. All but a Loppy might be invested in the Savings Bank at 4 per cent & 3½ per cent interest. This appears to be a fair means of adding to the income of the Municipality. The proposed formation of a Provident Fund like this will enable the Municipality to bear on it in time of need

buildings towards it if they are taxed the Corporation

Mr. Brown, the Comptroller, disapproves of this idea of investing Municipal funds in Banks, and has suggested a set of rules for guidance in such matters. (~~The Act to be before the Council~~) Though the necessity of assuming the Rules was not recognized, the former motion was accepted by Govt. The order is made

during the outbreak of plague the Municipality had nearly lost its credit, having had to borrow to pay for even the ordinary expenses it was necessary therefore that provision should be made for all such emergencies

Establishment

With a view to ensure reform in the working of the Municipality the establishment must now be increased and strengthened

(c) Madras :-

The revenue from this source is bound to increase immediately after the staff of detectives is increased in order to find down smuggling of tobacco which is said to be going on and reducing the rate of duty of other employees of the department which is very low. At present the cost of establishment is 10 per cent of the collection under Madras against 20 per cent in the Bombay Presidency. It is proposed to strengthen and add to the establishment so as to reduce the percentage to 13 which is not much

When the Board is able to effect reductions under "Registration" "Maternity Charges" due to the President may submit proposals for increasing the Sch. under Octroi.

The Collection of Taxes

It is observed that the establishment for this work is at present insufficient and it is absolutely necessary to increase the regiment engaged by means of Bimonthly and Fortnightly Statements of the Collectors from those who prepare the bills and thus improve the present mode and machinery of assessment and Collection. It is proposed to engage fresh establishment to prepare bills and employ better paid Inspectors of Taxes to supervise the Bill Collectors work & to control the Collectors in check.

A set of rules has been drawn from the Corporation for the purpose of regulating the maintenance of Municipal accounts of the Bangalore City Municipality. It has been intimated by the Comptroller's office are preparing a Manual for the purpose on the lines of the Madras Municipal Account Code which regulates also the Municipal accounts. If that is issued the defects in the present system of accounts will disappear

ch 6

against 9 30 proposals to be
passed with 9.3 in the Chelsea
Municipality.

(b) Conservancy It is
proposed to increase the
establishment of the Conser-
vancy department by adding
4 (4) to be passed thro
drainage and Cesspool
Assistant Chambers to
effect a more efficient
supervision of the large
staff of workers and vehicles
and to enable them to have
inspection which is apparent
is not now done

(c) Gas & Electricity Department
It is intended to have more
frequent removal of the staff of

Proposals have already been
received for the establishment
of a Sanitary Inspectorate in
each. The proposals were before the
Council.

This is by far from being qualified for the work exceeded of them it is urgently necessary to gradually replace them by duly qualified men. For the present it is proposed to appoint two duly qualified Sub. Overseers, to be at once to improve the the quality of supervision of works, which are now performed by the expanded the Supervision Charge varies from 12½ to 16½ per cent during the last 10 years and it will go down as soon as expenditure on works increase through the Municipal Agency.

The President has recently advertised for two qualified Sub. Overseers

11. Before concluding the report, we beg to note

The papers relating to the

lighting is inevitable, the Board will have to meet a further liability of Rs 10000/- on this account now and above the budget grant for lighting. This amount will have to be provided for in addition to Rs 27,119 as shown in para 4 and

draft order against the transfer liability on that account to Rs 15000/- only was intimated by the Committee to Govt (Memo dt 7th Feb 18) No orders are therefore necessary on the point

From the above, it will be seen that the difference between the estimated Receipts & Expenditure viz Rs 22,119 + 5,000 proposed to be newly set apart for the maintenance of roads is proposed to be met from the following sources Rs

(1) By enhancing the lighting tax from 1 to 2 per cent } 7,000

(2) By reducing the Sets for Registration work or by getting a contribution from Govt 5000

(3) By transferring the Maternity Charges to the Medical Budget 5178

(4) By transferring the Lunger-khanna Charges to the Irrigation Department ——— 2822

(5) By getting additional Contributions for the maintenance of roads 3019

(6) By transfer of certain Educational Charges to the State Budget or by getting a Contribution from the State Education Budget. 4000

Total 27019

Post it is doubtful how the Govt could undertake these items of Expenditure or have Contributions under Each head

If according to the Precedents Estimate the Receipts were taken as Rs 179866 and the Expenditure (excluding Rs 10000 of being interest

Re $34 q to meet which, the
Board should endeavour to
effect reductions in the Registration
of Titles Department, unless the Govt
finds it convenient to allot a
certain amount from Local Fund
General for the maintenance of
roads in the city.

Rule for orders.

D Deveney

21/2/05

L.F 98—04 (3)
D4226

Office of the Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore, 23 December 04.

No. 963

From

Henry Eagles, Esquire.,
Comptroller to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore

Sir.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Finance Committee appointed by Government in para 9 of their Proceedings No. 4706-10/L.F.43-98 dated 4th June 1904 and to venture a hope that it will be considered to be full and useful enabling the Government to place the finance of the Bangalore Municipality on a firm and efficient footing.

2. The suggestions made in the report were arrived at by the Committee after much deliberation and discussion carried on during six formal sittings I had, besides, six informal sittings

sittings with the Municipal President on the subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

President of the Committe

B.V

Rev. F. 88-94 (3)

Report of the Committee appointed by the Government in their Proceedings No. 4706-10/L.F.43-98 dated 4th June 1904 para 9 on Bangalore City Municipal Finance.

1. An examination of the Budget for 1904-1905 sanctioned by Government for Rs. 3,43,271/- shows that the proposed expenditure is Rs. 22,119/- more than the receipts, thus:--Excluding from account Rs. 39,353/- for Water Tax and Tolls and Rs.1,00000 Grant-in-Aid under receipts, and similar sums for Water Supply and Special works under expenditure, and also omitting from calculation the opening and closing balances of Rs. 31,322/- and Rs. 9,203/- respectively, there remain net

Receipts------Rs. 1,72,596.

Expenditure---Rs. 1,94,715.

Difference-more Rs. 22,119.

This shows that the income must be as much improved as the expenditure cut down to attain an equilibrium.

2. The accompanying Appendix A prepared by the Municipal President shows his forecast of receipts and expenditure. He thinks that the receipts during the current year will be better by Rs. 6,770/- which we believe to be possible. He however proposes to augment the annual expenditure by Rs. 16,770/- made up of Rs. 8,209/- for ordinary D.P.W. works, Rs. 1,897/- under Miscellaneous to meet charges under refund &c., and the rest for increase to establishment in various branches of the Municipality so as to improve the income under Octroi, to secure proper assessment and rapid collection. to improve sanitation of the town and to secure efficient supervision over Public Works. The loan having been repaid, he proposes utilising the savings of Rs. 10,000/- under "Re-payment of Loan" and the anticipated increase under receipts of Rs. 6,770/- towards meeting the increased

increased expenditure of Rs. 16,770/-. We generally approve of the proposals, leaving the Municipal President to obtain Government sanction to his scheme when called for.

3. We understand that the provision of Rs. 55,000/- as made above under 'Public Works' will just be sufficient to maintain the roads by carrying out both special and petty repairs and repair the drains, leaving very little for original works, which will require at least Rs. 5,000/-. We therefore fix for the present the minimum of Rs. 60,000/- as necessary annual expenditure on the public works. For a town like this where so much has to be done, a sum of from Rs. 75,000/- to a lac cannot be considered large.

4. Thus, an additional sum of Rs. 27,119/- is required to be raised over and above the normal income of Rs. 1,72,596/- to meet the most necessary expenditure . This it is suggested may be accomplished in the following ways:----

by raising the Lighting Tax from 1 to 2 per. cent. on the rental value of houses adding Rs.7,000/- to the income. This cannot be done without amending Section 196 of the Municipal Regulations which provide only one per. cent. The raising of the rate appears to us to be equitable since the amount realised will only cover part of the amount required for the annual lighting of the town.

(2). by reducing the expenditure on Registration of Births and Deaths by Rs. 5,000/- and, if that is not possible, by getting from Government a contribution to that extent.

(3). by being wholly relieved of the charges on account of the Maternity Rs. 5,178/- and the Langarkhana Rs. 2,822/- or getting from Government a contribution to that extent.

(4). by getting a contribution of at least

Rs. 3,019/- in addition to Rs. 6,600/- now obtained from Provincial Public Works and the Local Fund general, for the maintenance of roads.

(5). by getting relieved of the charge of Middle school education or obtaining a contribution from the Education Department of Rs. 4,000/-.

It is, however, left to the Government to afford the needed relief to the Municipality in the above matter as best as it seems to them proper.

5. The following are some of the reasons that may be adduced in favor of the proposed reduction of the expenditure on the five items referred to above:--

(1). A sum of Rs. 15,770/- is budgetted for expenditure under 'Lighting' this year. Whereas the income will amount only to Rs. 7,000/-. It is proposed to double the tax to obtain immediate relief. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- is agreed to be paid to the Electric Company for lighting the Town, and it is a problem how this additional charge is going to be met.

(2). Registration of Births and Deaths. The expenditure which was Rs. 789/- in 1895-96 rose to Rs. 1,467/- in 1899-1900. Since then the expenditure at once rose as noted in the margin owing to the establishment of the Health Department and the strengthening of establishment for the registration of births and deaths and burial ground watchmen. Immediate relief to the extent of Rs.5000 is required to be given under this head. This heavy increase of expenditure is mainly due to the existence of Plague, which is largely a provincial question rather than a local one.

1900-0.	Rs 11,763.
1901-02	" 12,782.
1902-03	" 9,208.
1903-04	" 8,198.

(3). The Maternity, for which there is a provision (Budget) of Rs. 6,690/- against Rs. 570/- in the Bangalore Station Municipality is, it will be admitted, an institu-

tion

institution of provincial importance and usefulness just in the same way as the Victoria Hospital. It seems fair that it should be maintained from Provincial Funds as it is evident that the City Municipality cannot afford to pay for it.

The institution of Langarkhana appears peculiar to Bangalore. While it cannot meet want of the whole number of poor population of all the classes, it seems to encourage pauperism and idleness, since it is not restricted to the blind, lame, and the most decrepit and helpless alone. It cannot be maintained from Municipal Funds and may therefore be assigned to Provincial Funds, say in the Muzrai Department.

(4). The City is unquestionably the entrepot of grain for the whole of Bangalore and therefore there is a great amount of commercial traffic passing on the roads in it. Whilst the Station Municipality gets a contribution of Rs. 15,590/- from the Provincial Funds for the maintenance of suburban and Military roads; the City Municipality gets a contribution of Rs. 6,600/-, Rs. 5,600/- from the Provincial and Rs. 1,000/- from District Funds. Considering the great ~~&~~ wear and tear of the roads in the City and the increase in the cost of labor and materials it is not unreasonable to expect a substantial increase in the contribution so that the roads may be maintained in good condition.

(5). For the year 1904-5 there is under Education a budget provision of Rs. 12,722/- for the City against Rs. 9,952/- for the Station whose population at present is 16000 more than that of the City. Although school

fees to the extent of Rs. 4,000/- are expected to be realised, the incidence of charge on the City Municipality is much larger than what it should be. Properly speaking, the City Municipality should pay for primary education as is the case in the Station Municipality, and not for Middle school education also as it is obliged to do at present. If the City Municipality cannot be relieved of the cost of Middle school education in the City, it is nothing but fair to ask the Education Department to pay a contribution of Rs. 4,000/- annually.

Having indicated above our proposals as to how best the receipts can be improved and the expenditure reduced on items other than Public Works, we cannot too strongly recommend the expediency of substantially raising the annual budget allotment under Public Works to as high a figure as possible. This will sufficiently enable the Municipality to cope with the urgent and growing wants of the City. Hitherto it is gathered that even the most ordinary and necessary repairs of roads and drains were being put off from year to year for want of funds. It is hardly necessary to observe that it is impossible to carry out any sanitation in a town where there are no roads and drains made or where if made, they are not properly kept.

7. It is also reported that during the past several years very few works of permanent utility were carried out, chiefly from the same cause-want of funds. Fruitless attempts were made to raise loans and had to be given up owing to the very limited sources of income and to the almost fixed nature of expenditure. Even the Government who helped the Municipality from time to time with large loans, expressed their unwillingness to do so hereafter on account of its inability to offer any reasonable prospect of re-payment.

8. There is no doubt that the Government have during the past some years, especially since the advent of the Plague, contributed large sums of money from Provincial and Plague Funds,

for establishing new extensions on different sides of the Fort and the Petta and for demolishing insanitary houses in the most congested parts of the Petta for opening out new streets and lanes. The Government have thus accomplished a task of great magnitude quite beyond the means of the Municipality--- that of removing congestion. the cause of insanitation and of the many other ills from which the city is suffering. It can, however, be safely said that more than half the task still remains to be done.

9. The truth is patent that the Government have magnanimously debited to the State Funds large sums of money which they laid out in creating the extensions and in carrying out extensive improvements in the City. They have also most liberally and in a most statesman like mannêr come forward with a grant-in-aid of one lac of rupees annually for five years for similar purposes, i.e., for carrying out drainage works in the City and the Extensions and works of a special nature. If a crusade against insanitation, which is the cause of Plague and other diseases which have decimated and are decimating the town, is proposed to be carried out in reality and there is no doubt that that is the intention of Government--then the scope for doing work should be enlarged and the Municipality obliged to carry out through its own agency pari passu minor works of importance, as, without these, the works of a special nature that will be carried out through Government agency can bear no permanent fruit.

10. There is no use in disguising the fact that, in its present low condition of finance, the Municipality is unable to discharge efficiently even its most ordinary obligations towards the citizens. It is also evident that without annual expenditure of a large amount on original works through the Municipal agency for several years to come, it is impossible for the City to attain any satisfactory measure of excellence in its sanitation. It is most opportune therefore that the Government , despairing of finding any improvement in the condition of the Municipality, should have called for an enquiry and

report on the most vital question of finance.

11. The following notes are made with a view to offer a few suggestions as to how the resources of the Municipal revenue under certain heads may best be improved so as to place it on a better footing.

12. OCTRÓI. This is the source which first suggests itself as capable of ready expansion, as reaching classes of population who would otherwise escape taxation, and as being easily collected. In order to enhance the revenue under this head the list of commodities on which octroi duty is levied should be revised and a few more articles added to it.

(a). Articles of food or drink for Men and Animals.

Town duties as at present levied.	Town duties proposed to be levied.
1.Cocoanut fresh.	1.Ghee.
2.---do--- dry.	2.Butter.
3.Betel leaves.	3.Jaggery.
4.Sugar.	4.Channa (Bengal gram).
5.Bran.	5.Arecanut (after Sayar is abolished).
6.Oats.	
7.Chaff.	
8.Horse gram.	6.Ragi, Straw & Hay.

Note. Bran, Oats and Chaff might be removed from the list as they do not yield much revenue.

(b). Animals of Slaughter.

-----Nil-------	1.Sheep and Goats.

(c). Articles used for fuel for lighting and washing.

-----Nil-------	1.Fire wood & charcoal. 2.Oil (Kerosine). 3.Oil-seeds.

(d). Articles used in the construction of buildings.

1.Timber.	1.Bricks.
2.Roofing tiles (Mangalore pattern)	2.Stones
	3.Stone slabs.
	4.Chunam.

(e). Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes.

-----Nil-----.

Gums, Spices & perfumes.

(f). Tobacco.

1. Tobacco. ----nil-----

(g). Piece Goods.

1. Piece goods. -------nil-----

(h). Metal and Manufactured Metal.

----nil----

1. Metal.
2. Manufactured metal.

(i). Hides, Leather and Leather Goods

-------nil-------

Hides, leather and leather goods.

The above are some of the articles actually consumed in the town and are fairly liable to — town duties. The addition to and substraction from the present list of dutiable articles will however have to be carried out in [illegible]lation with the neighbouring Munic[illegible]lty.

13. RATES ON ALL HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND LANDS IN THE TOWN are imposed at 5 per cent. on their annual value. The income from this source is not likely to increase for some years to come. Owing to Plague several houses were demolished in the congested parts of the City. Many houses were deserted and are in ruins. Owing to the extension of the town on three sides and the decrease of population by 10000 the value of the property in the Fort and the Petta has gone down.

In April 1901, revision of the house tax was ordered by Government in the hope of increasing the source of income. The re-valuation was attempted but given up owing to the magnitude of the task . However, the revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City should be carefully carried

out

out gradually.

14. (a). WATER RATE. of 3 per. cent. on annual value of houses and lands is at present levied in the City as against 6 per. cent. levied in the neighbouring Municipality , which maintains its own Water Works. Although at present the Government, which constructed the Chamarajendra Water Works, from liberal and generous motive at a large outlay, maintains the works at a heavy cost, the time must come and that soon after the distribution of the water supply is completed, when the City Municipality should maintain them through its own agency by either raising the taxes or by getting a subvention from Government. The Municipality which has a large interest in having to provide for the annual maintenance of the Water Works and in the proper distribution of water in the town, must sooner or later be allowed to control the management thereof and to exercise economy in all directions

(b). With this end in view, we recommend the raising of the Water rate to 6 per. cent. as in the Civil and Military Station so that the entire revenue therefrom, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000/ may be exclusively allotted towards the maintenance of the Water Works and the Toll collections left to be utilised by the Board as hitherto on other urgent works of importance. In case the Government are not pleased to view the proposal of raising the Water Rate with favour, we beg to suggest, in the interests of the Municipality, that the Government will kindly reconsider their recent order about the Municipal share of contribution towards Water Works and generously accept it at Rs. 30,000/- per annum as the maximum amount that the Municipality can conveniently pay.

15. (a). HOUSE SCAVENGING TAX of 2 per. cent. on annual value of houses and lands is levied in the Civil and Military Station; but the conditions in the City are it is said not yet ripe for the levy of such a tax since the daily conservancy system has not yet fully taken the place of cess-pits. The scavenging cess which is levied from the occupiers of houses, if fully collecte

may amount to Rs. 3,600/- annually. It has been unfortunately allowed to fall into arrears.

(b). It is necessary to put forth great exertion in closing the cess-pits, in opening out new conservancy lanes in the most congested parts and in fully establishing house scavenging system; so that the scavenging cess as at present levied may be abolished and house scavenging tax introduced. In the latter case the receipts will be double of those in the former case even if a tax of 1 per. cent. were levied.

(c). An extract from para 43 of the Administration Report of the Civil and Military Station for 1899-1900 is quoted below as it describes how matters stood in the neighbouring Municipality about the end of June 1899 or about the time the cess was changed into a tax and as it has a bearing on the subject in hand.

> "Up to the end of June 1899, a scavenging cess was being collected through the Health Department from the occupiers of houses. The procedure adopted for the collection of this cess was found very unsatisfactory and there was much accumulation of arrears, which could not be collected owing to the constant change of the occupants. This cess was therefore abolished from 1st July 1899 and a tax designated "House Scavenging Tax" was imposed in its place at the rate of 2 per. cent. on annual rental value, to be recovered from house owners. The collection of this tax was placed under the Revenue Department."

16. MOHATARFA TAX is now being levied on shops and oil-mills. From July 1897 the Loom Tax was abolished. From September 1900 the Cart Tax is not levied under the Mohatarfa Rules; but under the Municipal Regulations and the Hackney Carriage Rules Mohatarfa is characterised to be a most anomalous and an iniquitous taxation. It falls on petty traders and presses heavily on the income of the poorer classes. It appears all are agreed that the old Mohatarfa

Mohatarfa Rules must be annulled; but they are afraid to take a leap in the dark by the introduction of the tax on Professions, trades and callings, not knowing what they can derive by the change and knowing full well they have to forego receipts amount-ing to Rs. 13,500/- obtained at present from the Mohatarfa. If approved of by Government, this important change may be carried out from 1st July 1905, after the New Municipal Regulation comes into force.

The aboliton of the Shop Tax, will, it is believed, result in substantial improvement in the receipts under "House Tax" owing to the incorporation of shop rent with the house rent

17. LOCAL CESS ON ABKARI REVENUE IN THE CITY.

(a). In November 1893 the Board resolved that "the Government may be requested to pay the Board the local cess levied on the Abkari Revenue in the City." The Government in their order No. 21917/L.F. dated 1st June 1895 declined to reconsider the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of September 1879.

(b). Again in 1898 the Board passed a resolution to the same effect and addressed the Government stating in detail, that in 1883 the Board was relieved of the Police charges amounting to Rs. 26,578/- and Charities and Education amounting to Rs. 17811/- were transferred to the Board and the Government contribution amounting to Rs. 8,500/- was withdrawn, making in all Rs. 26,311.

1. Medical Charities..	5127.
2. Local.....do.....	3564.
3. Education.....	9120.
	17811.

(c). In 1897 the charges on charities and education rose to Rs. 31,877/-. The length of roads in the City increased from 55 Miles in 1879 to 78 in 1898. In 1903-4 the expenditure on charities and education was Rs. 39,423/- and the total mileage of roads to be maintained was 88 Miles. The length will still further increase when 41 Miles of roads in Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions are added on 1½ Years hence, and about 10 Miles more after the newly opened out roads in the congested

parts of the town are completed.

(d). The Government in their order of April 1899 stated that Abkari Cess is an item of State Revenue which the Municipality cannot ask for.

(e). The Abkari Revenue in the City depends partly on the permanent population of the City and partly on the floating population. Both fully tax the energies and resources of the Board in maintaining roads, in attending to the sanitation of the town and in providing dispensaries, chattrams and markets &c. As per Revenue Code the collection of Local cess is meant to provide works calculated to promote the public health and convenience, such as, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Roads, Dharmasalas. Markets, Wells, and other works for improving the water supply.

(f). All this is being done by the Board and it seems proper that their reiterated request to pay them the cess from this item should receive the serious consideration of the Government.

g). It appears that the amount realised from Excise duty last year on Liquor was Rs. 2,83,784/- and on Toddy about Rs. 36,000/-. The one anna cess on these two sums comes to Rs. 19,967/-. This is however a rough approximation.

18. CONSERVANCY RECEIPTS in the City are very low as compared with those in the neighbouring Municipality, thus:

	Actuals.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904.
Civil and Military Station---	22,932.	21,051.
City ----------	6,198.	3,185.

This requires investigation and careful attention. In the C & M Station up to Rs 1,500/- are realised annually from Sewage License Fees for the use of sewage from the Main Sewer, whereas nothing is realised in the City although a lot of sewage is flowing in the City Sewer and used by Thigalars for vegetable gardening without paying anything. Considering the large sums spent under Conservancy, the amount realised by the sale of manure in

the City is quite inadequate--this requires looking into as the income from this source is susceptible of improvement. The manu-facture of poudrette which is the best manure for all kinds of cultivation of soil, may be tried. The Poona City Municipality got Rs. 47,970/- by the sale of poudrette alone in 1886-87 and now it must be getting more than this.

19. There is one other way of affording relief to the Muni-cipality and it is by amending the Regulations and removing the exemption from tax on Public Buildings both Civil and Military so that they may be assessed in the same manner as private houses and lands &c. All the public buildings enjoy the benefits of conservancy, lighting and distribution of water, and ought there-fore in our opinion to share the burden with private buildings. The Government helps the Municipality in many ways, and it is not clear why they should not in this most legitimate way.

20. INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

It appears that a large amount of arrears- the accumu-lation of many years, has been lately collected, and more is be-ing collected. It is available either for expenditure or invest-ment. It is a mere windfall. It can be easily spent in a couple of years; but it is not advisable to do so. All but Rs. 20,000/- might be invested in the Madras Bank as a fixed deposit at 3½ per. cent. interest. This appears to be a fair means of adding to the income of the Municipality. The proposed forma-tion of a Provident Fund like this will enable the Municipality to draw upon it in time of need. During the outbreak of Plague the Municipality had nearly lost its credit, having had to bor-row to pay for even its ordinary expenses. It is necessary therefore that provision should be made for all such emergencies.

21. ESTABLISHMENT:-- With a view to introduce reform in the working of the Municipality, the establishment must needs be in-creased and strengthened for reasons given below:--

(a). OCTROI. The revenue from this source is bound to increase immediately after the staff of detectives is increased in order

to put down smuggling of tobacco which is said to be going on, and revising the scale of pay of other employes of the Department which is very low. At present the cost of establishment is 10 per. cent. of the collection under 'Octroi' against 28 per. cent. in the Station Municipality. It is proposed to strengthen and add to the establishment so as to raise the percentage to 13 which is not much.

(b). THE COLLECTION OF TAXES. It is observed that the establishment for this work is at present insufficient. It is absolutely necessary to introduce the reform suggested by Messrs. Biddulph and Kiernander, that of separating the Bill Collectors from those who prepare the bills and thus improve the present mode and machinery of assessment and collection. It is proposed to engage fresh establishment to prepare bills, and employ better paid Inspectors of Taxes to supervise the Bill Collector's work and to assist the Collector in checking the assessment. The percentage of establishment to collection at present is 2.48 against 3.38 proposed, as compared with 3.8 in the Station Municipality.

(c). CONSERVANCY. It is proposed to increase the establishment of the Conservancy Department by adding to it for the present two trained and certificated Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to secure efficient supervision over the large staff of Sweepers and Scavengers and to establish house to house inspection, which, it appears, is not now done.

(d). THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT is observed to be most inadequately manned. The staff of Sub-Overseers and Mutsaddies are said to be far from being qualified for the work expected of them. It is urgently necessary to gradually replace them by duly qualified men. For the present it is proposed to appoint two duly qualified Sub-Overseers, so as at once to improve the quality of supervision of works which are now proposed to be expanded. The supervision charge varied from 12½ to 16⅔ per. cent. during the past 10 years and it will go down as soon as expenditure on works

increases through the Municipal Agency.

22. Before concluding the report, we beg to note that soon after the Electric Lighting is installed, the Board will have to meet a further liability of Rs. 10,000/- on this account over and above the budget grant for lighting. This amount will have to be provided for in addition to Rs. 27,119/- referred to in para 4 anti.

19-4-Bramhavar 4

President.

Comptroller of Mysore.

2. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore. MEMBERS.

3. President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore City.

B.V

Budget (3)

A P P E N D I X--A.

R E C E I P T S.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Provision.	Probables.	More	Less.
I.	Octroi.	55,730.	57,000.	1,270.	nil.
I.	House and Lighting tax	36,000.	37,000.	1,000.	nil.
I.	Licenses.	25,000.	27,000.	2,000.	nil.
I.	Mohatarfa.	13,500.	13,500.	nil.	nil.
II.	Rents.	8,800.	8,800.	nil	nil.
	Fines.	50.	50.	nil.	nil.
	Miscellaneous.	33,516.	35,516.	2,500.	nil.
	Total	1,72,596.	1,79,366.	6,770.	Nil.

E X P E N D I T U R E.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Provision.	Probables.	More	Less.
I.	Interest & Re-payment of Loan	10,000.	nil.	nil.	10,000.
I.	Head Office Charges...	13,336.	13,500.	164.	nil.
II.	Collections.	12,590.	16,390.	3,800.	nil.
V.	Conservancy:-				
	(a) Establishment	29,412.	30,912.	1,500.	nil.
	(b) Other Charges	6,044.	6,044.	nil	nil.
VI.	Registration.	10,372.	10,372.	nil.	nil.
II.	Lighting.	15,770.	15,770.	nil.	nil.
III.	P.W.				
	(a) Supervision.	5,964.	7,164.	1,200.	nil.
	Works.	46,791.	55,000.	8,209.	nil.
X.	Charitable Grants	27,367.	27,367.	nil.	nil.
	Education.	12,722.	12,722.	nil.	nil.
II.	Miscellaneous.	4,347.	6,244.	1,897.	nil.
	Total	1,94,715.	2,01,485.	16,770.	10,000.

Br III mis Nagpur

[I. be issued from the Financial Branch]
SG

P.R. 178

Read:-

The following papers in the matter of the finances of the Bangalore City Municipality received from the Comptroller to the Govt of H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore and President of the Financial Committee appointed in para 9 of the Govt Pro No 4706-10/LF 43-98 dated the 4th June 1904.

(Here enter in full the Comptroller's letter and the Committees report)

Order thereon No 3L 4815-21 dated 23-2-05 Mun[illegible]

Govt are glad to observe that the Financial Committee's Report is clear and exhaustive and that some of the suggestions made by them are entitled to favourable consideration. They are accordingly pleased to direct as follows.

(1) That the lighting tax be raised as proposed from 1 to 2 per cent on the rental value of houses as it will bring in an additional income of about 7,000 Rs.to the Municipality ~~[illegible]~~ payable

+ No 253 dated the 23rd December 1904, and to the Presidency original to be returned to this office, when done with.

~~payable to the Medical Department~~.

~~Under the~~ Municipal Law, which at present pro-vides for the levy of only one per cent ~~accordingly to be~~ being amended so as to provide for the increased levy.

II. That the City Maternity Hospital being an institution of Provincial importance, the cost or its maintenance amounting to Rs.6,690 a year be borne by Government, the Municipality being relieved of the charge with effect from the year 1906-07, the necessary provision being made ~~for the charge~~ in the Medical Budget from the year 1906-07 ~~onwards~~.

* This is added subject to approval. sg

III. That with effect from 1906-07, the charges on account of the Middle schools and their management be transferred to the Education Department, the Municipality maintaining the Primary-standard, ~~and that~~ the necessary provision ~~to be made~~ for the same being made in the State Education Budget.

IV. That, with effect from the said year, the contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the City Water-supply be limited to Rs.50,000 a year, all excess over this amount realised by the levy of watertax &c being utilized by the Municipality.

Note.

There will be no excess realized by the levy of water tax alone which is only Rs.19,26 but as the income from water tax and tolls &c was ordered to be set apart to meet the cost of maintaining the water supply, the word &c is inserted. (Flag S)

V. As regards the proposed reduction of expenditure on the registration of births and deaths, the President of the

the City Municipal Commission is re-quested to consult the Board as to whether the establishment required for the purpose may not be reduced so as to be on a par with the establishment maintained in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to report the result for the final orders of Government.

3. ~~3~~. No relief can be given as regards the Lungarkhana in the City which must continue to be maintained by the Municipality, as it is one of its duties to house and maintain the destitute orphans and decrepits. His Lordship observed that this institution is not now necessary.

4. ~~4~~. As the Municipality is already in receipt of a contribution of Rs.5,600 from the State Funds and Rs.1,000 from the District Funds towards the maintenance of the Subarban and District Fund roads in the City, it is not possible to give any more contribution for this purpose.

5. ~~5~~. The proposal to extend the levy of octroi to a few more articles in order to increase the revenue, may be placed before the Board and their views submitted for the orders of Government

6. The revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City which

which will improve the receipts con
-siderably should be taken up at once
and completed as early as practicable.

7 th. The levy of scavenging tax on
rental
the value of houses in lieu of the
scavenging cess now collected from
the occupiers of houses is desir-
-able; but this may await the promul-
-gation of the new Municipal Regula-
tion.

8 th. The proposed substitution of
tax on professions, trades and call
-ings for the existing mohatarfa tax
is desirable; but as a preliminary
step, estimates of revenue under the
proposed taxation may be prepared and
submitted with a comparative state-
ment showing the mohatarfa collec-
tions now made.

9. th. Government see no reason to
modify the orders already passed de-
clining to make over to the Municipa
-lity the amount of local cess col-
lected on the Abkari revenue in the
City, as it is an item of revenue in
-tended to be appropriated for gener
-al purposes in the Province

10. th. As the Committee are of opi-
nion that the conservancy receipts,
i.e amounts realized by the sale of
manure, are susceptible of improvement,
the Govt trust that the President

and

Note.

There will be no excess realized by the levy of water tax alone which is only Rs. 19,260 but as the income from water tax and tolls was ordered to be set apart to meet the cost of maintaining the water supply, the word so is inserted.

and the members will pay particular attention to the subject, as effort, influence and zealous management on their part are called for. The question of assessing the Tiglars' vegetable gardens which are benefited by the sewage flowing in the City sewer will be investigated by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner at the time of the revision settlement of the Bangalore Taluk.

11. As regards the Committees proposal to bring all public buildings under taxation, the President of the Municipal Commission is requested to submit a list of such buildings showing also the amount of income expected from them.

12. As the question of the municipal contribution towards the cost of the Electric lighting of the City has since been settled in Govt Pro No. 3265-70 Mul:(218-04)-7 dated the 13th Nov. '05, no orders are called for in this para.

13. The proposal of the Committee to increase the establishment under "Octroi", "Collection of taxes", "Conservancy" and "P.W.Department" in order to introduce reform in the working of the Municipality may be placed before the Municipal Board and their definite proposals submitted

submitted for the orders of Government.

28.1.1906

Secretary.

26/1/06

To

The Comptroller.in Mysore.

" Dy Comr, Bangalore Dist.

" President, Municpal Comm, Bangalore City.

" Senior Surgeon &c

" I.G.of Education in Mysore.

" Survey and Settlement Comr.

" Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Memo

Branch III for taking necessary action with reference to para 1 of the order.

Secretary
S.J 23/1/06

To Branch III for
orders & Head relevant
S.J 7/2/06

Notes.

CRS
20.2.06.

READ—

The following papers in the matter of the finances of the Bangalore City Municipality received from the Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and President of the Financial Committee appointed in para 9 of the Government Proceedings No. 4706-10—L. F. 43-98, dated the 4th June 1904 :—

Letter No. 263—Fin. 1, dated 19th—23rd December 1904, from Henry Hagles, Esq., Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Finance Committee appointed by Government in para 9 of their Proceedings No. 4706-10—L. F. 43-98, dated 4th June 1904 and to venture a hope that it will be considered to be full and useful enabling the Government to place the finance of the Bangalore Municipality on a firm and efficient footing.

2. The suggestions made in the report were arrived at by the Committee after much deliberation and discussion carried on during six formal sittings. I had, besides, six informal sittings with the Municipal President on the subject.

(ENCLOSURE.)

Report of the Committee appointed by the Government in their Proceedings No. 4706-10—L. F. 43-98, dated 4th June 1904, para 9, on Bangalore City Municipal Finance.

1. An examination of the budget for 1904-05 sanctioned by Government for Rs. 3,43,271, shows that the proposed expenditure is Rs. 22,119 more than the receipts, thus :—excluding from account Rs. 39,353 for water-tax and tolls and Rs. 1,00,000 grant-in-aid under receipts, and similar sums for water-supply and special works under expenditure, and also omitting from calculation the opening and closing balances of Rs. 31,322 and Rs. 9,203, respectively, there remain net—

	Rs.
Receipts	1,72,596
Expenditure	1,94,715
Difference—more	22,119

This shows that the income must be as much improved as the expenditure cut down to attain an equilibrium.

2. The accompanying Appendix A prepared by the Municipal President shows his forecast of receipts and expenditure. He thinks that the receipts during the current year will be better by Rs. 6,770, which we believe to be possible. He, however, proposes to augment the annual expenditure by Rs. 16,770 made up of Rs. 8,209 for ordinary Public Works Department works, Rs. 1,897 under 'Miscellaneous' to meet charges under 'Refund', etc., and the rest for increase to establishment in various branches of the Municipality so as to improve the income under Octroi, to secure proper assessment and rapid collection, to improve sanitation of the town and to secure efficient supervision over public works. The loan having been repaid, he proposes utilizing the savings of Rs. 10,000 under 'Repayment of loan' and the anticipated increase under receipts of Rs. 6,770 towards meeting the increased expenditure of Rs. 16,770. We generally approve of the proposals, leaving the Municipal President to obtain Government sanction to his scheme when called for.

3. We understand that the provision of Rs. 55,000 as made above under 'Public Works' will just be sufficient to maintain the roads by carrying out both special and petty repairs and repair the drains, leaving very little for original works, which will require at least Rs. 5,000. We therefore fix for the present the minimum of Rs. 60,000 as necessary annual expenditure on the public works. For a town like this where so much has to be done, a sum of from Rs. 75,000 to a lakh cannot be considered large.

4. Thus, an additional sum of Rs. 27,119 is required to be raised over and above the normal income of Rs. 1,72,596 to meet the most necessary expenditure. This, it is suggested, may be accomplished in the following ways :—

(1) by raising the lighting tax from 1 to 2 per cent on the rental value of houses adding Rs. 7,000 to the income. This cannot be done without amending Section 196 of the Municipal Regulations, which provide only 1 per cent. The raising of the rate appears to us to be equitable since the amount realized will only cover part of the amount required for the annual lighting of the town.

(2) By reducing the expenditure on registration of births and deaths by Rs. 5,000 and, if that is not possible, by getting from Government a contribution to that extent.

(3) By being wholly relieved of the charges on account of the Maternity Rs. 5,178 and the Langarkhana Rs. 2,822 or getting from Government a contribution to that extent.

(4) By getting a contribution of at least Rs. 3,019 in addition to Rs. 6,600 now obtained from Provincial Public Works and the Local Funds General, for the maintenance of roads.

(5) By getting relieved of the charge of Middle School education or obtaining a contribution from the Education Department of Rs. 4,000.

It is, however, left to the Government to afford the needed relief to the Municipality in the above matter as best as it seems to them proper.

5. The following are some of the reasons that may be adduced in favor of the proposed reduction of the expenditure on the five items referred to above :—

(1) A sum of Rs. 15,770 is budgetted for expenditure under 'Lighting' this year. Whereas the income will amount only to Rs. 7,000. It is proposed to double the tax to obtain immediate relief. A sum of Rs. 25,000 is agreed to be paid to the Electric Company for lighting the town, and it is a problem how this additional charge is going to be met.

(2) *Registration of births and deaths.*—The expenditure which was Rs. 789 in 1895-96 rose to Rs. 1,467 in 1899-00. Since then the expenditure at once rose as noted in the margin, owing to the establishment of the Health Department and the strengthening of establishment for the registration of births and deaths and burial ground watchmen. Immediate relief to the extent of Rs. 5,000 is required to be given under this head. This heavy increase of expenditure is mainly due to the existence of plague, the prevention of which is largely a provincial question rather than a local one.

1900-01	Rs.	11,763
1901-02	,,	12,782
1902-03	,,	9,208
1903-04	,,	8,198

(3) The Maternity, for which there is a provision (budget) of Rs. 6,690 against Rs. 570 in the Bangalore Station Municipality, is, it will be admitted, an institution of provincial importance and usefulness just in the same way as the Victoria Hospital.

(4) It seems fair that it should be maintained from Provincial Funds, as it is evident that the City Municipality cannot afford to pay for it.

The institution of Langarkhana appears peculiar to Bangalore. While it cannot meet the want of the whole number of poor population of all the classes, it seems to encourage pauperism and idleness, since it is not restricted to the blind, lame, and the most decrepit and helpless alone. It cannot be maintained from Municipal Funds and may therefore be assigned to Provincial Funds, say, in the Musrai Department.

(4) The City is unquestionably the entrepot of grain for the whole of Bangalore and therefore there is a great amount of commercial traffic passing on the roads in it. Whilst the Station Municipality gets a contribution of Rs. 15,590 from the Provincial Funds for the maintenance of suburban and Military roads; the City Municipality gets a contribution of Rs. 6,600, Rs. 5,600 from the Provincial and Rs. 1,000 from the District Funds. Considering the great wear and tear of the roads in the City and the increase in the cost of labour and materials, it is not unreasonable to expect a substantial increase in the contribution so that the roads may be maintained in good condition.

(5) For the year 1904-05 there is under 'Education' a budget provision of Rs. 12,722 for the City against Rs. 9,952 for the Station, whose population at present is 10,000 more than that of the City. Although school fees to the extent of Rs. 4,000 are expected to be realised, the incidence of charge on the City Municipality is much larger than what it should be. Properly speaking, the City Municipality should pay for Primary education as is the case in the Station Municipality, and not for Middle School education also as it is obliged to do at present. If the City Municipality cannot be relieved of the cost of Middle School education in the City, it is nothing but fair to ask the Education Department to pay a contribution of Rs. 4,000 annually.

6. Having indicated above our proposals as to how best the receipts can be improved and the expenditure reduced on items other than Public Works, we cannot too strongly recommend the expediency of substantially raising the annual budget allotment under Public Works to as high a figure as possible. This will sufficiently enable the Municipality to cope with the urgent and growing wants of the City. Hitherto, it is gathered that even the most ordinary and necessary repairs of roads and drains were being put off from year to year for want of funds. It is hardly necessary to observe that it is impossible to carry out any sanitation in a town where there are no roads and drains made or where, if made, they are not properly kept.

7. It is also reported that during the past several years very few works of permanent utility were carried out, chiefly from the same cause—want of funds. Fruitless attempts were

made to raise loans and had to be given up owing to the very limited sources of income and to the almost fixed nature of expenditure. Even the Government who helped the Municipality from time to time with large loans, expressed their unwillingness to do so hereafter on account of its inability to offer any reasonable prospect of repayment.

8. There is no doubt that the Government have, during the past some years, especially since the advent of the plague, contributed large sums of money from Provincial and Plague Funds, for establishing new extensions on different sides of the Fort and the Petta and for demolishing insanitary houses in the most congested parts of the Petta for opening out new streets and lanes. The Government have thus accomplished a task of great magnitude quite beyond the means of the Municipality—that of removing congestion, the cause of insanitation and of the many other ills from which the City is suffering. It can, however, be safely said that more than half the task still remains to be done.

9. The truth is patent that the Government have magnanimously debited to the State Funds large sums of money which they laid out in creating the extensions and in carrying out extensive improvements in the City. They have also most liberally and in a most statesman-like manner come forward with a grant-in-aid of one lakh of rupees annually for five years for similar purposes, *i.e.*, for carrying out drainage works in the City and the extensions and works of a special nature. If a crusade against insanitation, which is the cause of plague and other diseases which have decimated and are decimating the town, is proposed to be carried out in *reality*—and there is no doubt that that is the intention of Government—then the scope for doing work should be enlarged and the Municipality obliged to carry out through its own agency *pari passu* minor works of importance, as, without these, the works of a special nature that will be carried out through Government agency can bear no permanent fruit.

10. There is no use in disguising the fact that, in its present low condition of finance, the Municipality is unable to discharge efficiently even its most ordinary obligations towards the citizens. It is also evident that without annual expenditure of a large amount on original works through the Municipal agency for several years to come, it is impossible for the City to attain any satisfactory measure of excellence in its sanitation. It is most opportune, therefore, that the Government, despairing of finding any improvement in the condition of the Municipality, should have called for an enquiry and report on the most vital question of finance.

11. The following notes are made with a view to offer a few suggestions as to how the resources of the Municipal revenue under certain heads may best be improved so as to place it on a better footing.

12. *Octroi.*—This is the source which first suggests itself as capable of ready expansion, as reaching classes of population who would otherwise escape taxation, and as being easily collected. In order to enhance the revenue under this head, the list of commodities on which Octroi duty is levied should be revised and a few more articles added to it.

	Town duties as at present levied.	*Town duties proposed to be levied.*
(a) Articles of food or drink for men and animals.	1. Cocoanut, fresh 2. Do dry 3. Betel leaves 4. Sugar 5. Bran 6. Oats 7. Chaff 8. Horse gram	1. Ghee. 2. Butter. 3. Jaggory. 4. Channa (Bengal gram) 5. Arecanut (after Sayer is abolished). 6. Ragi, straw and hay.
	Note.—Bran, oats and chaff might be removed from the list as they do not yield much revenue.	
(b) Animals of slaughter ..	Nil ..	1. Sheep and goats.
(c) Articles used for fuel for lighting and washing ..	Nil ...	1. Firewood and charcoal. 2. Oil (kerosene). 3. Oill-seeds.
(d) Articles used in the construction of buildings	1. Timber ..	1. Bricks.
	2. Roofing tiles (Mangalore pattern)	2. Stones. 3. Stone slabs. 4. Chunam.

	Town duties as at present levied.	*Town duties proposed to be levied.*
(e) Drugs, gums, spices perfumes ..	Nil ..	Gums, spices and perfumes.
(f) Tobacco ..	1. Tobacco ..	Nil.
(g) Piece-goods ...	1. Piece-goods ..	Nil.
(h) Metal and manufactured metal ..	Nil ..	1. Metal. 2. Manufactured metal.
(i) Hides, leather and leather goods ..	Nil ..	Hides, leather and leather goods.

The above are some of the articles actually consumed in the town and are fairly liable to town duties. The addition to and subtraction from the present list of dutiable articles will, however, have to be carried out in consultation with the neighbouring Municipality.

13. *Rates on all houses, buildings and lands in the town* are imposed at five per cent on their annual value. The income from this source is not likely to increase for some years to come. Owing to plague, several houses were demolished in the congested parts of the City. Many houses were deserted and are in ruins. Owing to the extension of the town on three sides and the decrease of population by 10,000, the value of property in the Fort and the Petta has gone down.

In April 1901, revision of the house-tax was ordered by Government in the hope of increasing the source of income. The re-valuation was attempted, but given up owing to the magnitude of the task. However, the revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City should be carefully carried out gradually.

14. *(a) Water rate* of 3 per cent on annual value of houses and lands is at present levied in the City as against 6 per cent levied in the neighbouring Municipality, which maintains its own water works. Although at present the Government, which constructed the Chamrajendra Water Works, from liberal and generous motive at a large outlay, maintains the works at a heavy cost, the time must come and that soon after the distribution of the water-supply is completed, when the City Municipality should maintain them through its own agency by either raising the taxes or by getting a subvention from Government. The Municipality, which has a large interest in having to provide for the annual maintenance of the water works and in the proper distribution of water in the town, must sooner or later be allowed to control the management thereof and to exercise economy in all directions.

(b) With this end in view, we recommend the raising of the water-rate to 6 per cent as in the Civil and Military Station so that the entire revenue therefrom, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000, may be exclusively allotted towards the maintenance of the water works and the toll collections left to be utilized by the Board as hitherto on other urgent works of importance. In case the Government are not pleased to view the proposal of raising the water-rate with favor, we beg to suggest, in the interests of the Municipality, that the Government will kindly reconsider their recent order about the Municipal share of contribution towards water works and generously accept it at Rs. 30,000 per annum as the maximum amount that the Municipality can conveniently pay.

15. *(a) House scavenging tax* of 2 per cent on annual value of houses and lands is levied in the Civil and Military Station; but the conditions in the City are, it is said, not yet ripe for the levy of such a tax since the daily conservancy system has not yet fully taken the place of cess-pits. The scavenging cess, which is levied from the occupiers of houses, if fully collected, may amount to Rs. 3,600 annually. It has been unfortunately allowed to fall into arrears.

(b) It is necessary to put forth great exertion in closing the cess-pits, in opening out new conservancy lanes in the most congested parts and in fully establishing house-scavenging system; so that the scavenging cess as at present levied may be abolished and house scavenging tax introduced. In the latter case the receipts will be double of those in the former case even if a tax of one per cent were levied.

(c) An extract from para 43 of the Administration Report of the Civil and Military Station for 1899-1900 is quoted below as it describes how matters stood in the neighbouring Municipality about the end of June 1899 or about the time the cess was changed into a tax, and as it has a bearing on the subject in hand.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 3rd February 1906.

"Up to the end of June 1899, a scavenging cess was being collected through the Health Department from the occupiers of houses. The procedure adopted for the collection of this cess was found very unsatisfactory and there was much accumulation of arrears, which could not be collected owing to the constant change of the occupants. This cess was therefore abolished from 1st July 1899 and a tax designated 'House Scavenging Tax' was imposed in its place at the rate of 2 per cent on annual rental value, to be recovered from house-owners. The collection of this tax was placed under the Revenue Department."

16. *Mohatarfa tax* is now being levied on shops and oil-mills. From July 1897 the loom tax was abolished. From September 1900, the cart tax is not levied under the Mohatarfa Rules; but under the Municipal Regulations and the Hackney Carriage Rules, Mohatarfa is characterised to be a most anomalous and an iniquitous taxation. It falls on petty traders and presses heavily on the income of the poorer classes. It appears all are agreed that the old Mohatarfa Rules must be annulled; but they are afraid to take a leap in the dark by the introduction of the tax on professions, trades and callings, not knowing what they can derive by the change and knowing full well they have to forego receipts amounting to Rs. 13,500 obtained at present from the Mohatarfa. If approved of by Government, this important change may be carried out from 1st July 1905, after the new Municipal Regulation comes into force.

The abolition of the shop tax, will, it is believed, result in substantial improvement in the receipts under house tax owing to the incorporation of shop rent with the house rent.

17. *(a). Local Cess on Abkari Revenue in the City.*—In November 1893, the Board resolved that "the Government may be requested to pay the Board the local cess levied on the Abkari Revenue in the City." The Government in their Order No. 21917—L. F., dated 1st June 1895, declined to reconsider the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of September 1879.

(b). Again in 1898, the Board passed a resolution to the same effect and addressed the Government stating in detail, that in 1883, the Board was relieved of the Police charges amounting to Rs. 26,578 and charities and education amounting to Rs. 17,811 were transferred to the Board and the Government contribution amounting to Rs. 8,500 was withdrawn, making in all Rs. 26,311.

	Rs.
1. Medical Charities	5,127
2. Local do	3,554
3. Education	9,130
Total ...	17,811

(c). In 1897 the charges on charities and education rose to Rs. 31,877. The length of roads in the City increased from 55 miles in 1879 to 78 in 1898. In 1903-04 the expenditure on charities and education was Rs. 39,423 and the total mileage of roads to be maintained was 88 miles. The length will still further increase when 41 miles of roads in Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions are added on one and half years hence, and about 10 miles more after the newly opened-out roads in the congested parts of the town are completed.

(d). The Government in their Order of April 1899, stated that Abkari Cess is an item of State Revenue which the Municipality cannot ask for.

(e). The Abkari Revenue in the City depends partly on the permanent population of the City and partly on the floating population. Both fully tax the energies and resources of the Board in maintaining roads, in attending to the sanitation of the town and in providing dispensaries, chattrams and markets, etc. As per Revenue Code the collection of Local cess is meant to provide works calculated to promote the public health and convenience, such as hospitals, dispensaries, roads, dharmasalas, markets, wells, and other works for improving the water-supply.

(f). All this is being done by the Board, and it seems proper that their reiterated request to pay them the cess from this item should receive the serious consideration of the Government.

(g). It appears that the amount realised from Excise duty last year on liquor was Rs. 2,83,764 and on toddy about Rs. 36,000. The one-anna cess on these two sums comes to Rs. 19,987. This is, however, a rough approximation.

18. *Conservancy receipts.*—In the City are very low as compared with those in the neighbouring Municipality thus:—

	Actuals.	
	1902-03	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Military Station ...	22,932	21,051
City	6,198	3,185

This requires investigation and careful attention. In the Civil and Military Station up to Rs. 1,500 are realised annually from sewage license fees for the use of sewage from the main sewer, whereas nothing is realised in the City although a lot of sewage is flowing in the City Sewer and used by Tigalars for vegetable gardening without paying anything. Considering the large sums spent under Conservancy, the amount realised by the sale of manure in the City is quite inadequate—this requires looking into as the income from this source is susceptible of improvement. The manufacture of poudrette, which is the best manure for all kinds of cultivation of soil, may be tried. The Poona City Municipality got Rs. 47,970 by the sale of poudrette alone in 1886-87 and now it must be getting more than this.

19. There is one other way of affording relief to the Municipality and it is by amending the Regulations and removing the exemption from tax on public buildings both Civil and Military so that they may be assessed in the same manner as private houses and lands, etc. All the public buildings enjoy the benefits of conservancy, lighting and distribution of water, and ought therefore, in our opinion, to share the burden with private buildings. The Government helps the Municipality in many ways, and it is not clear why they should not in this most legitimate way.

20. *Investment of Funds.*—It appears that a large amount of arrears— the accumulation of many years, has been lately collected, and more is being collected. It is available either for expenditure or investment. It is a mere windfall. It can be easily spent in a couple of years; but it is not advisable to do so. All but Rs. 20,000 might be invested in the Madras Bank as a fixed deposit at three and a half per cent interest. This appears to be a fair means of adding to the income of the Municipality. The proposed formation of a Provident Fund like this will enable the Municipality to draw upon it in time of need. During the outbreak of plague the Municipality had nearly lost its credit, having had to borrow to pay for even its ordinary expenses. It is necessary therefore that provision should be made for all such emergencies.

21. *Establishment.*—With a view to introduce reform in the working of the Municipality, the establishment must needs be increased and strengthened for reasons given below :—

(a). Octroi.—The revenue from this source is bound to increase immediately after the staff of detectives is increased in order to put down smuggling of tobacco, which is said to be going on, and revising the scale of pay of other employees of the department which is very low. At present the cost of establishment is 10 per cent of the collection under 'Octroi' against 28 per cent in the Station Municipality. It is proposed to strengthen and add to the establishment so as to raise the percentage to 13, which is not much.

(b). The collection of taxes.—It is observed that the establishment for this work is at present insufficient. It is absolutely necessary to introduce the reform suggested by Messrs. Biddulph and Kiernander, that of separating the bill-collectors from those who prepare the bills and thus improve the present mode and machinery of assessment and collection. It is proposed to engage fresh establishment to prepare bills, and employ better paid Inspectors of taxes to supervise the bill-collector's work and to assist the Collector in checking the assessment. The percentage of establishment to collection at present is 2·48 against 3·38 proposed, as compared with 3·8 in the Station Municipality.

(c). Conservancy.—It is proposed to increase the establishment of the Conservancy Department by adding to it for the present two trained and certificated Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to secure efficient supervision over the large staff of sweepers and scavengers and to establish house-to-house inspection, which, it appears, is not now done.

(d). The Public Works Department is observed to be most inadequately manned. The staff of Sub-Overseers and Mutsaddis are said to be far from being qualified for the work expected of them. It is urgently necessary to gradually replace them by duly qualified men. For the present, it is proposed to appoint two duly qualified Sub-Overseers, so as at once to improve the quality of supervision of works which are now proposed to be expanded. The supervision charge varied from 12¼ to 16¼ per cent during the past ten years, and it will go down as soon as expenditure on works increases through the Municipal Agency.

22. Before concluding the report, we beg to note that soon after the electric lighting is installed, the Board will have to meet a further liability of Rs. 10,000 on this account over and above the budget grant for lighting. This amount will have to be provided for in addition to Rs. 27,119 referred to in para 4 *ante*.

APPENDIX A.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Particulars	Budget provision	Probables	More	Less
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Octroi	55,730	57,000	1,270	Nil
II	House and lighting tax	36,000	37,000	1,000	"
III	Licenses	25,000	27,000	2,000	"
VII	Muhtarfa	13,800	13,800	Nil	"
VIII	Rents	8,800	8,800	"	"
IX	Fines	30	30	"	"
X	Miscellaneous	33,516	36,016	2,500	"
	Total	1,72,926	1,79,226	6,770	Nil

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Particulars	Budget provision	Probables	More	Less
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Interest and repayment of loan	20,000	Nil	Nil	20,000
II	Head office charges	13,326	13,500	184	Nil
III	Collections	12,500	14,300	2,300	"
IV	Conservancy—				
	(a) Establishment	29,412	30,912	1,500	"
	(b) Other charges	6,044	6,044	Nil	"
VI	Registration	10,272	10,272	"	"
VII	Lighting	15,770	15,770	"	"
VIII	Public Works— (a) Establishment	5,824	7,124	1,300	"
	(b) Communication works	46,731	55,000	8,269	"
IX	Charitable grants	27,327	27,327	Nil	"
X	Education	12,722	12,722	"	"
XI	Miscellaneous	4,247	6,244	1,997	"
	Total	1,94,715	2,01,435	16,770	20,000

No. FL. 4815-21—MUNL. (88-04)-4, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD FEBRUARY 1906.

ORDER THEREON.—Government are glad to observe that the Financial Committee's Report is clear and exhaustive and that some of the suggestions made by them are entitled to favorable consideration. They are accordingly pleased to direct as follows :—

(I) That the lighting tax be raised as proposed from one to two per cent on the rental value of houses as it will bring in an additional income of about Rs. 7,000

to the Municipality, the Municipal Law, which at present provides for the levy of only one per cent, being amended so as to provide for the increased levy.

(II) That the City Maternity Hospital being an institution of Provincial importance, the cost of its maintenance amounting to Rs. 6,690 a year be borne by Government, the Municipality being relieved of the charge, with effect from the year 1906-07, the necessary provision being made therefor in the Medical budget from the year 1906-07.

(III) That, with effect from 1906-07, the charges on account of the Middle schools and their management be transferred to the Education Department, the Municipality maintaining the Primary standard, the necessary provision for the same being made in the State Education budget.

(IV) That, with effect from the said year, the contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the City Water-supply be limited to Rs. 30,000 a year, all excess over this amount realized by the levy of water-tax, etc., being utilized by the Municipality.

2. As regards the proposed reduction of expenditure on the registration of births and deaths, the President of the City Municipal Commission is requested to consult the Board as to whether the establishment required for the purpose may not be reduced so as to be on a par with the establishment maintained in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to report the result for the final orders of Government.

3. No relief can be given as regards the Langarkhana in the City, which must continue to be maintained by the Municipality, as it is one of its duties to house and maintain the destitute orphans and decrepits. It is, however, observed that this institution is not now managed properly.

4. As the Municipality is already in receipt of a contribution of Rs. 5,600 from the State Funds and Rs. 1,000 from the District Funds towards the maintenance of the suburban and District Fund roads in the City, it is not possible to give any more contribution for this purpose.

5. The proposal to extend the levy of octroi to a few more articles in order to increase the Municipal revenue, may be placed before the Board and their views submitted for the orders of Government.

6. The revision of assessment on houses and lands in the City, which will improve the receipts considerably, should be taken up at once and completed as early as practicable.

7. The levy of scavenging tax on the rental value of houses in lieu of the scavenging cess now collected from the occupiers of houses is desirable; but this may await the promulgation of the new Municipal Regulation.

8. The proposed substitution of tax on professions, trades and callings for the existing mohatarfa tax is desirable; but as a preliminary step, estimates of revenue under the proposed taxation may be prepared and submitted with a comparative statement showing the mohatarfa collections now made.

9. Government see no reason to modify the orders already passed declining to make over to the Municipality the amount of local cess collected on the Abkari revenue in the City, as it is an item of revenue intended to be appropriated for general purposes in the Province.

10. As the Committee are of opinion that the conservancy receipts, *i.e.*, amounts realised by the sale of manure, are susceptible of improvement, the Government trust that the President and the members will pay particular attention to the subject, as effort, influence and zealous management on their part are called for.

The question of assessing the Tigalars' vegetable gardens, which are benefited by the sewage flowing in the City Sewer, will be investigated by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner at the time of the revision settlement of the Bangalore Taluk.

11. As regards the Committee's proposal to bring all public buildings under taxation, the President of the Municipal Commission is requested to submit a list of such buildings showing also the amount of income expected from them.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

1905-06

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

LOCAL FUND AND SANITARY
(MUNICIPAL)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 3rd February 1906

No. Fl. 4815-21
Ml. (83-04)-4

Passes orders on the Report of the Finance Committee appointed by Government in para 9 of their Proceedings No. 4706-10—L. F. 43-98, dated 4th June 1904, with a view to scrutinise the financial condition of the Bangalore City Municipality and suggest ways and means its improvement.

GPE—5-2-06—6